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golden, cloudy chariot, and soon

Lord's approach.

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For the Herald and Journal. MEEKNESS TOWARDS GOD.

jesus; and now my dear friend and prother, this same Jesus; and now my dear friend and prother, this same Jesus says to you, "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart," was the first great teacher of this beautiful grace. Like to thy soul." And whoever finds this rest here, what pleasure I from such obedience paid?" humility, meekness is opposed to pride; it is also will find rest eternal in the world to come. opposed to anger in all its forms; to passionateand cheerful submission to the dictates of his will, and to the dispensations of his providence.

subject to their wills. They seem to covet the not be found in all the land. throne of the universe that they may hold the imagine that their poor sickly taper-light outdazzles the sun, or that it would out dazzle the sun if only placed above that "wondrous God of

And could they have their way, could they give direction, what seasons we would have! How orderly would everything be conducted! What mild and beautiful springs, what charming summers, what fruitful harvests, and what healthful winters would we have! But now all goes wrong. THE MINISTER'S SUPPORT SHOULD BE It enows just when it ought to rain, and rains just when the sun ought to shine. The winters are to cold, and too long, and the sudden changes in the the soul and the body, in the cares and anxieties weather are frequent and disagreeable enough. of this life, in that same proportion abstract from Spring comes too late, and the cold spring storms the mind, time, energies of soul and body, the best kill the lambs. Nothing will grow, and finally we of their life and power, so that in his work for shall all starve to death, unless we are struck by God and the church he is not the man of one work, the comet, which alternative is not very agreeable a good soldier of the Lord Jesus, unentangled in for such persons to contemplate!

is just his luck. But by and by spring arrives. little knowledge of the world, and his wife must Now it is a cold, backward spring, times are hard, be a very bad economist. He is not certainly the the cattle will all certainly starve in the interim minister for us. It will be well when the time between hay and grass, and the country must comes for a change." come to ruin. Everything looks gloomy enough. Such are the necessary, inevitable consequence

wheat will grow or not, but he presumes it will the church, the world, Christ and the minister. not come to much. He would plow up the ground, suffer. And probably all this time the church is and plant it to something else, but -----. Well, luxuriating in the thousands which God has lavthe spring is so late and cold that no spring crops ished upon it. Perhaps scores of its members will be likely to come to anything either. The season advances. This man's neighbor comes church or the world. They live in ease, and along, and looking at his wheat, "Well," he says, "neighbor, your wheat looks finely!" "Well." derness, and their cup runneth over with blessing. answers the discontented man, "I have had trouble enough about it, and I presume the drouth up a good foundation for themselves and their will take it yet." Mark you, he will not even admit that it looks well now! But the drouth does not take it, and by and by his neighbor comes along again, looks over into the field, and sees the man there in the midst of the lot, with the wheat nearly crush him to the earth. He has a support up to his armpits. He calls out, "I say, neighbor, what are you doing there?" "Why," he erable. And the easy, happy, wealthy families of answers, "I was looking to see if the insects had the church wonder how it is that "our minister not got into this wheat, but I do not find any. I is not a more interesting, instructive and profita-presume, however, as the stalk is rank, that it will lodge or be struck with the rust. Something will happen to it to make it shrink in the berry, I will warrant you, or it will get wet, and grow in I will warrant you, or it will get wet, and grow in the sheaf before I shall get it in ; something will den of worldly care from his mind, by contributhappen to it, no doubt."

But notwithstanding his evil forebodings, the wheat is harvested all in good time and in good order. His neighbor comes to help him thresh it. and it turns out truly a golden harvest; but when empt from the cares and anxieties of this life. Any he reminds the man that he has a rich crop, his ready reply is, "It is nothing to what they raise in a mercenary calling, and subject to all the out West, nothing at all."

He takes his wheat to market, and sells it for a He takes his wheat to market, and sells it for a dollar a bushel, and with a dissatisfied look he would be regularly satisfied with him? Where is crams the money into his wallet, and goes grumbling the man that could sustain himself with pleasure all the way home, because he did not happen to have that wheat to sell when it was worth a dol-

loveth the cheerful giver." And so do his minis-In the evening, as he sits down at home, he tells his wife that he is sick of farming, and that he thinks he shall sell his farm and go into some other hypings. He thinks were energied in other purely of the church. What can be have the control of the church of the church. business. He thinks men engaged in other purmore annoying or distressing to a minister, than suits have a great deal less care and perplexity. the knowledge that his salary comes from the At any rate he means to try some other calling, hands of unwilling minds—that it is doled out as and see if he cannot get more peace. Just at this moment his neighbor comes in, and addresses him as follows: "Now, my dear friend, you have had the loss of that would be attended with sternal as follows: "Now, my dear friend, you have had a quarrel with God from one end of this year to bankruptcy. Such a manner of contributing to the other. Change of circumstances will never the minister is unbecoming the liberality, openchange you. This unhappy spirit of complaining, ness, generosity and cheerfulness of Christianity. murmuring at the dispensations of God's providence will follow you into every place, and it will minister with all the happiness of honesty, honor, hunt you in any other occupation in life. It is justice and mercy, paying over the lawful, scripsimply rebellion against God, and a mean ingratitural due of the man from whom has been received tude towards the giver of every good and perfect gift. Your soul has no rest; and unless you cease your rebellion against God, it never will find rest. neither in this world nor the world to come. You can only hope to find perfect rest to your soul in absolute and perfect submission to God, as a God

TRUE

SOURCE OF THE CHRISTIAN'S CONFIDENCE IN GOD. of providence as well as a God of grace. It is the office-work of the meek and lowly Jesus to hush to induce confidence in God—motives of the presall these murmurings, and give rest to the soul. ent and of the future. By all that is lovely and I know this by experience. I was once like you, blessed in religion, by all that is to be feared and restless, anxious, and never satisfied with God's dreaded in hell, and by all that is desirable and will and ways. And now all is changed, and I feel glorious in heaven, Christians are urged to mainthat God is my kind Father, and doeth all things tain their confidence in God. well. When I commit my seed to the ground, I But it appears from experience, from observacommit it to God. I have perfect confidence in tion, and especially from the Bible, that Christians his wisdom and goodness, and I know that all are liable to cast away their confidence in themthings must work together for good to those who selves, in their fellow men, and in their God. love him. He has said it. I believe his word, "Holding faith and a good conscience; which some and I love him. This promise, therefore, is my rock having put away, concerning faith have made shipof defense against every adversity. I do whatever wreck; of whom is Hymeneus and Alexander. is in my power to gain an honest living. I labor Among the true sources of the Christian's conalso earnestly and diligently to gain as much as I fidence we may state first—the unchangeable charcan for purposes of benevolence. Whatever be- acter of God. Infinite in all his perfections, whatlongs exclusively to God to govern, as the weather, ever he may do, he cannot so act as to affect or the character of the seasons, etc., is always per-

feetly satisfactory to me.

"I have just as much confidence in God, as a God of providence, as I have in him as a God of tuted as to act as intelligent, accountable agents; grace. I know that it is always to his children and, therefore, they might so act as to affect their

Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face.'

I therefore bow in cheerful submission to the will judgment of the great day. Man has likewise

" Are my crops blighted and destroyed? Having

Meekness is a daughter of love and a twin sister of humility. Gentleness, forbearance, long-sible for it, and that it is all right. Do I receive a suffering, and patience, all belong to the same bountiful harvest, I receive it as from the hand of family, and all have a very striking family resemblance. Meekness is one of the most amiable of the Christian graces, and it is exclusively Christian graces, and it is exclusively Christian graces, and it is exclusively Christian graces. tian. No system of heathen philosophy or relig-

"Be persuaded, I entreat you, to seek Jesus, and ness, peevishness, fretfulness, hatred, revenge. pray him to conduct you into this rest by an inward Meekness towards God implies an uncomplaining and effectual teaching of this priceless lesson of meekness towards God."

" Well, neighbor," says the unhappy man, but Some persons are always murmuring, fretting, the tears start in his eyes, and for a moment as he finding fault, and borrowing trouble about matters which belong exclusively to God, and are tude, his heart is too full for utterance, "Well," therefore entirely beyond their reach. They are he says, "you are right, and, God helping me, I ever discontented and dissatisfied, and seem to feel will take your advice." He did so. And now a that they are wronged, because all things are not more contented, happy and prosperous farmer can-

Reader, go thou and do likewise; and whatever reins of government in their own hands. They may be thy calling or circumstances in this life, Christ will give thee rest.

"What though now perplexed and weary, Hath not Jesus promised rest? His smile lights up the path that's dreary, And peace is found upon his breast.'

Ypsilanti, Mich.

For the Herald and Journal

The absorption of the mind, time, energies of

the affairs of this world. And what is the conse-Now here is a farmer who is one of these rest- quence! He is an unsuccessful minister, and an less, complaining spirits. He sows his wheat in unsuccessful provider for the wants of his family. the fall, but it frets his very soul to think that the The world turns round, and probably the church weather was such that it was impossible for him to too, of which he is pastor, and say, " Our minister get it in just at the right time in the moon. He does not supply us with that variety, fullness, and does not know, but he is afraid that he shall have power in his sermons which we need. He fails to no crop. Well, winter comes, the ground is all interest and profit. He seems uninterested in his most bare, it rains, and the ice freezes on the work. The church does not thrive under his care. ground. Now this poor man can scarcely sleep o'nights; and he goes with his head down, grumbling, grumbling all day long, because he almost knows that his wheat will be winter-killed or smothered, or at least that it will respectable to present before you. Really, our mincome to nothing. Everything goes wrong. This ister must be a man of small talent; he must have

necessary demands.

Fairfax, Vt.

troubles of a business career, would be a very unfit

person to study sermons through the week and

It should be a cheerful support. "The Lord

For the Herald and Journal.

The highest of motives are presented and urged

their destiny for eternity. Some angels have

therefore fallen-fallen to rise no more until the

flowing from a support which involves the minis Now our farmer does not know whether his ter in the cares and anxieties of this life. Thus soul that sinneth it shall die.' As another source of confidence we instance the

not lie. He is faithful that promised." ing for his support according to his righteous and The great object of having a regular stated ministry is, to have men to preach, who shall be exbody knows that a merchant or tradesman engaged

onfirmation is to them an end of all strife." ever after the order of Melchisedec."

ve might receive the promise. If delayed in regard to the sinner, it is out of still hears from the window the voice of the Saboure mercy to him—it is that he may come to repentance and be saved. "The Lord is not elack God; and near at hand is the spot where his paroncerning his promise, as some men count slackness : but is long-suffering to-usward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Words to repentance." Then, "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have are the life-springs of a fresh, healthy and genermercy upon him, and to our God who will abundantly pardon."

> For the Herald and Journal THE ASCENSION.

It was a balmy morning in the East; a morning n which the fragrance of Juda's bright-eyed flowers rose up to greet the rosy-fingered day. Out of the green city of Palestine went forth a little band of unlettered peasants. If their intellects were untrained, their hearts and souls were gener-

And still more unquestionably the following, for it has long since passed into the common parlance of were sad, and grief blinded their eyes to the witch. the world, in use among many people who know not the name of its author : "All men think all men mortal but themselves." Glory celestial sat on his brow, like the garland of imaginative line? instance the appeal to Lorenzo: such eyes, from whose azure depths shone di-

clarative, and fulfills every condition of a proverb.

of God in all things, saying, "Lord, thy will, not fallen; but, glorylee to God, he may rise through words glided smoothly to the weeping hearts. the atonement of Jesus Christ, to the enjoyment of God's favor' here, and to glory, immortality, power, and every word blossomed, rose-like in those and eternal life hereafter. And neither angels, followers' breasts. Hope, and Fortitude, and nor man, fell of fatal necessity. They were free to Reverence opened and closed after them the gates render unto God that unceasing devotion and obe- of their hearts, and flung away the keys. And as this consolation began to cheer up those formerly dience which was his due, or to withhold it. drooping hearts,-lo! was it a dream? Those

"Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. Not free, what proof could they have given sincere Of true allegiance, constant faith and love,

What pleasure I, from such obedience paid?" But that God may change in act, we admit; but not in his character, and the principles of his moral government. For instance, in the creation of this world, it may be truthfully said, there was

a time when he created, and a time when he ceased to create. " For in six days the Lord made the heaven and earth, and rested the seventh day." We presume not to assert that God has eternally ceased to create; for aught we know, he is constantly creating other worlds. "He can create, and he destroy."

If God is unchangeable in his character, then the shook the hills of immortality, and the pedestals of Christian's confidence in him should be unshaken heaven trembled. and constant. "For I am the Lord, I change not; But whom had the victor slain, and what were therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed. his spoils of war? Did he march like a Pompey "Every good gift and every perfect is from above, or Cæsar, with gory standard, and troops blackand cometh down from the Father of lights, with ened with the smoke of battle? Had he scars of whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of the battle-axe? Was his train graced by captive turning." "From everlasting to everlasting thou kings, and his ear accosted by orphans' and widart God." And he says, "I have loved thee with an ows' cries and groans, and the howls of dreary everlasting love." And he hath also said, "I will desolation from plundered households? never leave thee, nor forsake thee." "Cast not Nay, Christ's ovation was formed of the blessaway therefore your confidence, which hath great ed. His banner was the cross, his scars the recompense of reward." But, "Trust ye in the thorn and spear thrusts, the glitter of the throne Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlast- his magnificence, souls redeemed, his captives and ing strength." slain. And when cometh the end of that proces-

2. If God is unchangeable in his character and sion? Even now they swell that cortege of solemn, in the principles of his moral government, then yet joyous grandeur; still they fling garlands on the sinner must undergo an entire and radical the conqueror's brow; peans burst in astonished change in his moral character, or he cannot be ether : Holy, holy is the Lord God of Hosts;"

and that triumphal procession shall continue its Complete holiness being absolutely necessary to stately entry to the New Jerusalem, until suns enter the kingdom of heaven where alone God is and stars shall veil their faces, and hurry wildly in seen, and complete perversity being the natural dismembered fragments through bewildered space, character of men, it is but a matter of course that and the earth shall, like a martyr burn and burn, they must experience a complete change in their till its lurid light shall stream up from charred natures if they would aspire to that high abode and frightful chaos. and that beatific sight. And to show how complete this change must be, our Saviour compares it to one's birth, whence also it has the name regen- A child is born. Now take the germ and make it eration. Said the Saviour to Nicodemus, "Ver- A bud of moral beauty. Let the dews ily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born Of knowledge and the light of virtue wake it again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

If moral obligation is binding on all intelligences in heaven, earth and hell, then the incorrigible transgressor, who dies under the curse of God's For soon the gathering hand of death will break it end. God has established an order of sequence in morals that is as certain as that in physics. In the language of Dr. Wayland, "The results of human actions will occur, all the created power in the universe to the contrary notwithstanding." "He that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption. The wages of sin is death. The

immutable promises of Jehorah.

This thought is very nearly allied to the one just their pastor. "He is not so lively in his preachadvanced. God is omniscient in wisdom, illimitable ing as we could wish," said one, " and the people in benevolence, and almighty in power.

As omniscient, he saw the need and ability of not that depth of piety that we could wish," said man to comply with the conditions of the prom- another. "But," said the third, "it is not right ises, as either expressed or implied; and also the for us to complain so about our minister; it would happiness he would realize in so doing, together be better to pray for him, and then, perhaps, he with the fulfillment of the same. As illimitable in will preach better than he does now." benevolence, he had a disposition to make exceeding great and precious promises unto the children in earnest prayer, and one of the little band of men, according to their diversified necessities in complainers laid aside her work on Saturday and all the relations and conditions in life, and also spent the most of the day in preparation for the that which is to come. As almighty in power, he Sabbath. has all the resources of the universe of mind and The next sermon which fell from the lips of the of matter, and is therefore abundantly able to abused paster was fraught with rich instruction, fulfil, all the promises made. "God is not a man, and delivered in an earnest, hearty manner, which that he should lie. The strength of Israel will showed that the man of God had received help from

on high. And as though these were not enough, he hath sworn, or interposed himself by an oath. "For when God made promise to Abraham, because he ould swear by no greater he swore by himself, say- feels that by the laws of the land in which he ing, surely blessing I will bless thee, and in multi- lives-by the laws of civilized nations-he is the plying I will multiply thee. And so after he had rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he atiently endured, he obtained the promise. For tills, is, by the constitution of our nature, unde nen verily swear by the greater; and an oath for a wholesome influence not easily imbibed from

"Wherein God, willing more abundantly to show equal-more strongly than another, the character nto the heirs of promise the immutability of his of a man as lord of an animated world. Of this counsel, confirmed it by an oath: That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling to lie, we might have strong consolation, who have through the heavens, a part is his—his from cenfled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before ter to the sky. It is the space on which the genus; which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, eration before moved in its round of duties, and both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into he feels himself connected by a visible link that within the vail; whither the forerunner is for with those who follow him, and to whom he is to us entered, even Jesus, made our high priest for- transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come

down to him from his fathers. They have gone to Then let Christians hold fast the profession of their last home; but he can trace their footstens their faith without wavering; for "the promises over the scenes of daily labors. The roof which of God are yea and amen in Christ Jesus." If the fulfillment of the promise be delayed for his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is season, it is only to call into exercise a very important grace, and thereby increase man's happiness. For, says the apostle, "ye have need of pa-sported in boyhood beside the brook, which winds tience, that, after ye have done the will of God, through the meadow. Through the field lies the

> The "Night Thoughts," by Edward Young, contain many an apt line that has " passed into a proverb." Here is a budget gathered in the North

Humility adorned them. Though nature smiled n all her affluence of beauty, yet that company ery about them. One distinguished above the rest, at a glance led them up the slope, whose brow is embossed with olives. And who was that leader! stars gracing the midnight moon. Did earth ever before see such majesty blent with sweet meekness; such a countenance impearled with serenity;

character in time, and determine the character of vinity. They stood on Olivet's top, and the Master spoke. The tone had such music that the birds ceased, and listened with awe. His pathetic Similar to this is the expression,

"Hearts are proprietors of all applause." So, too, the oft-remarked creative efforts of the magination in enhancing the terror of death : "Man makes a death which Nature never made." It is to Young, and not to Goldsmith, that we apostles look wild, and can scarcely believe their the latter borrowed it,) "Man wants but little; nor that little long."

senses. Still it is true-upward and still upward ascends the teacher, Jesus. He soars up in a "The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls." nd He is seen no more by man; but happier "Earth's highest station ends in 'Here he lies,' spheres appear chiming a choral welcome to their And 'dust to dust' concludes her noblest song."

It would be well if some of those loudest in His was a conqueror's triumphal entry, not to a their praises of Young, would bear in mind the with the angels of God ascending and descending paltry Rome, but to the heavenly city of God. Now myriads of angels, cherubim and seraphim, "'Tis impious in a good man to be sad." come forth to welcome the Saviour of the world; The concluding line of the Fourth Night is and Enoch, Moses, Abraham and David came fly-

ing forth, and the throng of saints and the just "Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die." hovered near with song. Now sound harp, and timbrel, and sacbut of heaven's make, so that their melody, woven with the anthem of the hosts, the lantern of Diogenes:

"'Tis vain to seek in men more than man." Solomon has been before Young with this: "The man of wisdom is the man of years."

How often has the experience of the world ointed the following: "Death loves a shining mark, a signal blow." There is a nobleness which cannot be too famil

"Our hearts ne'er bow but to superior worth." With its accompanying gloss:

ar to us in this :

C. W. STEVENS.

EDUCATION.

In richest fragrance and in purest hues.

All power to charm ; but if the lovely flower

O, who shall say that it hath lived in vain.

For virtue leaves its sweets wherever tasted,

And scattered truth is never never wasted.

For the Herald and Journal

PRAY FOR YOUR PASTOR.

A few professing Christians had met togethe

are getting dissatisfied with him." " And he has

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

any other source. He feels-other things being

shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes

path to the village school of earlier days. He

ents laid down to rest, and where, when his time

has come, he shall be laid by his children. These

cannot paint them-gold cannot buy them : they

flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they

PROVERBS IN "NIGHT THOUGHTS."

"We take no note of time

That is a proverb : so is the pointed declaration.

" All, all on earth is shadow, all beyond

What fitter apologue to the conscience than this

"The spirit walks of every day deceased."

"O, for yesterday to come!"

"Love, and love only, is the loan of love."

But from its loss,"

ous national character .- Edward Everett.

American Review :

Is substance."

The shelter of affection ne'er refuse;

However fugitive its breathing hour?

When passion's gust and sorrow's tempest shake it,

Hath swelled one pleasure, or subdued one pain,

Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps. A great hero, who acquired a reputation, some amortalized himself by an advance beyond the

"And all may do what has by man been done." The alliteration does justice to a noble sentiment

"'Tis moral grandeur makes the mighty man." There is also much virtue in the line. "The man that blushes is not quite a brute."

"Prograstination is the thief of time." you may hear anywhere-on 'change, in coun ing-houses, in the streets.

These examples might be multiplied at will The most cursory persual of the poem will suggest others, which, if not exactly proverbs, bear strong family relationship to those tenacious dwellers in our memories.

LONGEVITY OF MENTAL VIGOR. but while their bodily strength has laired from

So it was agreed that sometime should be spent to learn, and never fear to commence the mastery of new fields of knowledge. The very activity that constant research and study keeps up, adds that constant research and study keeps up, adds back on his audience to recover his self-possession. immensely to the volume of actual life. Socrates The man who stands upon his own soil, who

in literary and scientific pursuits. fruitfulness of their minds, and if they fail here, head! forty and fifty and sixty, beginning the study of hundred pieces! Greek, church history, philosophy, or other science, we may be sure of strong men at seventy,

AN APOSTROPHE TO THE SABBATH. "O Sabbath! Needed for a world of innocences

marching downward in the track of time, a pillar genealogies of Ruth and Chronicles; spoken of as refreshing cloud and of guiding flame, inter- Shiloh by Jacob, as the Star by Balaam, as the reaving with all thy light new beams of discovery Prophet by Moses, the David of the Psalms, the nd promise, until thou standest forth more fair Redeemer looked for by Job, the beloved of the than when reflected in the dews and imbibed by Song of Songs! An aspiration is hardly proverbial, or we would Of the following there is no question; it is de-

God! Still the outgoings of its morning and its Jesus Christ the key note of the whole! evening rejoice! It is a day of heaven upon earth! Life's sweetest calm, poverty's birthright, labor's only rest! Nothing has such a hoar of antiquity on it! Nothing contains in it such a history! Nothing draws along with it such a glory! Nurse could assign the sentence (they both have it, but of virtue, seal of truth! The household's richest patrimony, the nation's noblest safeguard! The pledge of peace, the fountain of intelligence, the A proverb should be in one line; but the privi- strength of law! The oracle of instruction, the lege may be extended to so fine a saying as the ark of mercy! The patent of our manhood's spiritual greatness! The harbinger of our soul's sanctified perfection! The glory of religion, the

> on it!" WHATELY ON SLAVERY. Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, has just published three large volumes of annotations

> watch-tower of immortality! The ladder set up

on the earth, and the top of it reacheth to heaven,

on Lord Bacon. In discussing the apothegm-What a world of trouble the following might "The ripeness or unripeness of occasion must be save critics and fault-finders! It quite puts out well weighed," Dr. Whately says:— "If you are surrounded by the waters, and

want to escape, you should observe whether the tide is edding or flowing. In the one case, you should at once attempt the ford at all hazards; in the other, you have to wait patiently. And if the water be still and neither raising nor falling, then you should consider, that though there is no danger of drowning, you must remain insulated forever, unless you cross the ford: and that if this is to be done at all, it may as well be done at

"The case of slavery in the United States is one of a rising tide. The rapid multiplication of slaves which has already rendered their emancipation a difficult and hazardous step, makes it more sears since, by jumping off precipices into rivers, so every year, and increases the danger of a servile war, such as that of St. Domingo.

"The serfdom of the Russians is, perhaps, rather a case of still water. There seems no great reason to expect that the state of things will grow either worse or better spontaneously.

"In each of these cases, the slaves and the serfs are not ripe for freedom; no enslaved people ever are; and to wait before you bestow liberty or political rights, till the recipients are fit to employ them aright, is to resolve not to go into the water till you can swim. You must make up your mind to encounter many very considerable evils, at first and for some time, while men are learning to use the advantages conferred on them.

INCIDENTS IN MEETING.

The Rev. Dr. P., of Medfield, once conversed with me on the subject of such scenes, which were sometimes embarrassing to clergymen, and menof intellect which may be retained in old age, in the Prime Minister of England, and in the President were interesting and amusing. He had a worthy old parishioner, who worked hard as a farmer durant Secretary of this Papullia. Lord Palmerston Prime Minister of England, and in the President and Secretary of this Republic. Lord Palmerston is now seventy-two years of age, and still he bears up bravely under the immense responsibilities of his station. President Buchanan is sixty-eight, and yet full of vigor. Mr. Cass is seventy-four, and is esteemed worthy to fill the laborious office of Secretary of State. These men have been active, thinking, earnest men all their lives. They of Secretary of State. These later lives. They active, thinking, earnest men all their lives. They who had adopted the singular expedient, for keepthumb and finger, and holding it in such a position. weight of years, the mind has retained its vigor. It is the experience of men in all generations, that if he nodded it would touch his nose. The preacher every moment expected the catastrothat mental discipline and active service is the best and the almost sure prevention of decline of phe to take place, as it speedily did. In consebest and the almost sure prevention of decime of intellectual vigor in old age. This shows the importance of mental culture and active service; and the folly of retiring from business and seeking and the folly of retiring from business and seeking and threw himself into the aisle, where his bobrelease from the responsibilities of life. Every and threw himself into the aisle, where his bobman should study, never consider himself too old

learned to play on musical instruments when he At another time, he left his son, an incorrigible was old. Cato studied the Greek language when lad of fourteen, at home on the Sabbath, to take he was eighty. Plutarch studied Latin when charge of a large and valuable mastiff that had acabout at the same age. Theophrastus began one of quired the habit of going to meeting and disturbing the most valuable works at ninety. Dr. Johnson ing the congregation by mounting to the pulpit afstudied Dutch when he was near seventy years of ter his master. While the boy was thus situated age. Franklin did not begin his philosophical together with the dog, in his father's study, by wav pursuits until he was about fifty years old. Sir of amusement, he tied a pair of white bands, that Christopher Wren retired from public life at the were on the study-table, round the dog's neck and age of eighty-six, and after that spent five years gave him his liberty! He immediately wended his n literary and scientific pursuits.

Way of course, toward the church, which he enLet those who have neglected the culture of tered during the long prayer, ascended the pulpit their minds in early life not despair, and by all stairs, placed his paws on the door of entrance, and means let them not delay that culture longer. fixed his eye upon his master. The doctor, who Though they may never wholly redeem the time was a large and powerful man, conscious of what that is lost, they may redeem that which is to was going on, put his hand upon the mastiff's head me. Ministers of the gospel especially should and endeavored to force him away; being unsuc double their diligence in study as their years pass cessul, he repeated the effort, putting forth more away, and their youthful fire subsides. They strength, when, horribile dictu! he upset the intrumust rely more and more upon the strength and der, and he fell most disastrously upon the deacon's

their usefulness will suffer. Many men who are A third incident which he related was that of a laid aside at the age of forty or fifty, might con- lady, who, as was not uncommon where she lived, tinue to do good service, with no danger of being carried quite a young child to meeting along with supplanted by younger men, if they would study. her, and with it a small crockery pitcher of milk, But men who were popular and successful when with which to keep the child quiet, and which she the spirit of youth flowed freely and strong, are placed outside the pew in the broad aisle. A little very sure to lose their power just when they ought troublesome pug that was wandering about the to be the strongest, because they will not train the house, on perceiving the pitcher, with difficulty intellect to work without the inspiration of pas- thrust his head in and could not withdraw it sion. The church greatly needs wise, strong men he therefore went off with it, shaking his head and of age, but can never have them unless they will making a hideous noise, the milk meantime running tax their minds to work. When we find men of all over him, till the pitcher was smashed into a

ONE GREAT IDEA IN THE BIBLE.

As in Beethoven's matchless sonatas there runs one idea, worked out through all the change of measure and of key, now almost hidden Rev. Dr. Stevens, of England, closes his sermon now pointed at in wild minor sweetness, now break-"The Lord's Day, its obligations and bless- ing out in rich natural melody, whispered in the ings." with the following beautiful extract from treble, murmured in the bass, dimly suggested in Hamilton's "Horæ et Vindiciæ Sabbaticæ: "— the prelude, but growing clearer as the work proceeds, winding gradually back till it ends in the key without thee what would be a world of sin! in which it began, and closes in triumphant har-There would be no cause for consideration, no mony; so throughout the whole Bible, there runs heck to passion, no remission of toil, no balm of one great idea, man's ruin by sin, and his redempcare! He who had withheld thee, would have for- tion by grace; in a word, Jesus Christ the Saviour. saken the earth! Without thee, He had never This runs through the Old Testament, that prelude given to us the Bible, the Gospel, the Spirit! We to the New; dimly promised at the fall, and more salute thee, as thou comest to us in the name of clearly to Abraham; typified in the ceremonies of the Lord-radiant in the sunshine of that dawn the law; all the events of sacred history paving the which broke over creation's achieved work- way for his coming; his descent proved in the

the flowers of Eden-more awful than when the We find him in the sublime strains of the lofty trumpet rung of thee in Sinai! The Christian Isaiah, the writings of the tender Jeremiah. in the Sabbath! Like its Lord, it but rises again in mysteries of the contemplative Ezekiel, in the visions Christianity, and henceforth records the rising day. of the beloved Daniel, the great idea growing clear-And never since the tomb of Jesus was burst open er and clearer as the time drew on! Then the none can speak sensibly of it but those that have by Him who revived and rose, has this day awaken- full harmony broke out in the song of the angels, felt it. ed but as the light of seven days and with healing "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, in its wings! Never has it unfolded without some good will towards men!" And evangelists and witness and welcome, some song and salutation! apostles taking up the theme, the strain closed in It has been the coronation-day of martyrs, the the same key in which it began; the devil who should build schools with an play-grounds, nobody

until now the sublime custom of the churches of the second, man restored to the favor of God, and

THE GOSPEL REJECTED.

A missionary in South Africa says: "We once met a company of men, young and old, one of whom addressed us, as speaker for all, in the following language: 'Teacher, white man! We black people do not like the news you bring us. We are black, and we like to live in darkness. You break up our kraals, and eat up our cattle; you will be the ruin of our tribe. And now we tell you to-day, if you do not cease, we will leave you, and all this region, and go where the gospel is not known.' 'But how is this? If I oppose your customs, it is because the Bible is opposed to them, and because they are wrong. Your children I teach, as I do you, to become wise, and good, and happy. And how do I eat up your cattle, and break up your kraals and your tribes? All that I obtain from you I pay for-do I not? And I sometimes try to do you a good turn besides.' 'Yes; but you teach repentance and faith; and a penitent, believing man, is, to us, as good as dead. He no longer takes pleasure in our pursuits, nor labors to build his father's kraal, but leaves it and joins the church, and tries to lead others after him. And as to our cattle-our girls and women are our cattle; but you teach that they are not cattle, and ought not to be sold for cattle, but to be taught and clothed, and made the servants of God, and not the slaves of men. This is the way you eat up our cattle." "- Journal of Missions.

This is a hard world for babies. We have had experience enough of the dear little creatures to feel keenly the hardships of their state, and to rejoice in anything that promises to make it easier for them, or that may help in any measure to carry their tender and precious life safe through the perils which threaten it. Then, too, the sad legacy of maternal sufferings appeals with not less force to the deepest and holiest sympathies of men, in whatsoever holds out any prospect of relief and safety to " all women in the perils of childbirth," and in the self-forgetting anxieties of motherhood respecting those main sweeteners of our earthly existence. For what were this world, what could it be, to us, without the purity, the innocence, the frolicsome happiness, the moral sunshine of little children? They are indeed the very best fragrance that has survived the wrecks of Paradise. And we can but pity the man who does not so regard them ; nay, we more than pity him : we fear him too, even as we would

The man that bath no music in himself Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds. -Church Monthly

BEGINNING THE WORLD.

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving hough to give his children a start in the world. as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tving bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim ; ten hances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound eduto it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern men, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. To be thrown upon one's resources, is to be cast into the lap of fortune, for our faculties then undergo a development, and display an energy, of which they were previously insusceptible .- Dr.

WRITE PLAINLY.

The Ironton Register repeats good advice to hose who write for the press, which has been given time and again ; we republish it, with a faint tope that it may do some good. Scribblers, pray ave mercy on us :

Some people write a very beautiful hand-so eautiful that you cannot read it! We received a etter this week, of that character. The marks were aultlesss; the curves and the loops were graceful, but a "Philadelphia lawyer" could not make out We frequently see similar penmanship, and must

say it is an unmitigated nuisance.

Why will not people write plainly-those that can? Write with good ink, none but black; and not make i and e alike, n and u, a and o, land and so on; and why write capital I and J both like I? Dot your i's, cross your t's, be very careful in making every letter of names of persons, places and things distinctly; and if you are writing for the press, or any paper of considerable length, leave off all flourishes-these are wearisome to the printer's flesh.

WALKING.

"Walking," says Dr. Richardson, an eminent Physician to the British Royal Infirmary for diseases of the chest, speaking of the regimen of the onsumptives, "is the true natural exercise, and the best, for it brings into movement every part of the body, more or less, and, leading to brisker circulation in every part, causes a more active nutrition generally." Walking is the true democratic method of throwing the blood into the distant parts of the body, and so relieving congestions, whether of the lungs, liver or spleen. It cures invalids, and conserves the healthy. It is cheap, and makes a man comely to look on. The habit of it reduces rents, and keeps the pocket full of change.

It is a solemn duty to speak plainly of wrongs which good men perpetrate. It is very easy to cry out against crimes which the laws punish, and which popular opinion has branded with infamy. What is especially demanded of the Christian, is a faithful, honest, generous testimony against enormities which are favored by numbers, and fashion, and wealth, and especially by great and honored names, and which, thus sanctified, lift up their heads to heaven, and repay rebuke with money and indignation .- Dr. Channing.

THE FEELING PREACHER.

He that can tell men what God hath done for his own soul is the likeliest to bring their souls to God : hardly can he speak to the heart, that speaks not from it. Before the cock crows to others, he claps his wings and rouses up himself. How can a frozen-hearted preacher warm his hearers' hearts and enkindle them with the love of God? But he whom the love of Christ constrains, his lively recommendations of Christ, and speeches of love, shall sweetly constrain others to love him. Above all loves, it is most true of this, that

RECREATION .- So necessary is recreation to the mind, that a late philosopher says, that if you feast-day of saints! It has been from the first troubled the first paradise, forever excluded from would get beyond short division in a lifetime.

Communications.

MAINE WESLEYAN BOARD OF EDUCA TION. Board of Education-Change of Name-Object-Col-

The name of the Board of Education of the Maine Conference of the M. E. Church, in consequence of its inconvenient length, has been changed by an act of the Legislature to the Maine Wesleyan Board of Education

The object of this corporation will be understoo by the third section of the act of incorporation, which resis as follows, viz:-

SECT. 3. All the estate of said corporation, both real and personal, shall be used and improved to the best advantage; and the annual income thereof, together with the annual subscriptions, donations and contributions, which shall be made to said corporation, besides contributions to 'its permanent funds, shall be applied to the sole use and purpose of education, under the direction of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or in accordance with the will of the donors.

The existence of such a corporation, prop ducted, will tend to encourage legacies and for educational purposes, especially where generous individuals are disposed to establish a fund for the benefit of a literary institution, and it will also tend to harmonise the claims of the different institution of learning under the patronage of the Conference. The friends of education in the Maine Conference will find the Maine Wesleyan Board of Education safe and convenient medium for their munificence, whether they wish to aid our own Seminary and Institute, the Wesleyan University, or the Biblical Insti-tute. Each of these institutions is now laboring to

tute. Each of these institutions is now laboring to endow one or more professorships. We invite the special attention of those friends of our cause, in affluent circumstances, who are about to make a final disposition of their worldly sub-stance, and entreat them to remember the cause of stance, and entreat them to rememer the cause of account on the Maine Conference, in their wills, if in no other way: How can a man do more good with his money than by establishing, or aiding a seminary, or endowing a professorship in an institution under the control of the church? He not only erects a durable monument for himself, but opens a presential fountein of need under erects a durable monument for himself, but opens a perennial fountain of usefulness.

A resolution was adopted by the Maine Confer-

ence at its last session, recommending a collection for education to be taken in all our congregations during the year, to be appropriated as Conference may direct. Hitherto the burden of our educational interests has fallen mostly upon the preachers. They have paid a very large proportion of all that has been contributed within the bounds of the Conference for the support of our institutions of learning. Since the commencement of the enterprise to improve the condition of our Seminary and Institute, four years condition of our seminary and institute, four years ago, fifteen members of Conference have subscribed towards the object, nearly three thousand dollars, being an average of more than fifty dollars each. A proportionate contribution from the whole church in the Maine Conference would be sufficient to found a university. It is extremely unreasonable that this burden should be allowed to the start of the start of the support of the start of the able that this burden should be allowed to press so heavily upon the preachers; they have no more personal interest in the prosperity of our literary institutions than other members of the church. But the fault is not altogether with the people; the subject has not been presented to them as it must be, in order to get their money. The preachers seldom preach upon the subject of education, or urge the claims of our institutions of learning upon the people; hence the general apathy upon this subject, and the embarrassments that most of our literary institutions suffer. One of the most efficient agencies of the church is thus left to contend against disheartening neglect.

ening neglect.

The people will come to our help in this cause, if the subject is properly pressed upon their attention. If the resolution of Conference referred to is carried out, and the course persisted in, an interest will at length be awakened, and funds will be easily obtain ed to establish and enlarge our seminaries and col-leges, as their necessities may require.

In this way the missionary and other benevolent

causes have been steadily gaining in favor of the people. It is natural to feel interested in those causes to which we contribute our money; "where our treasure is, there will our hearts be." Our true policy, therefore, is to ask the people to give their money to sustain these important institutions of the church, and persist in asking it till they yield to ortunity. The me Conference is important, and should be followed up year after year, till the burdens of this very val-uable part of our work, as a church, shall be more

equally distributed.

At the educational meeting at the late sessions of our Conference the sum of three hundred and twenty-four dollars was pledged in aid of the Maine Wesley-an Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute; two hundred and fifteen dollars of which was pledged by members of. Conference. This is in keeping with the history of this movement; where are the largeory of this movement; where are the large-

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

Can any body tell us? can you, Mr. Editor? (for editors are supposed to be able and willing to answer all questions, and solve all mysteries always.) what is the standard of ministerial support in the M. E. 1. Does the Discipline fix the amount to be re-

2. Is it regulated by the amount necessary to give a comfortable support to the minister and his family If so, from what source is he to obtain and replenis his library? to meet any obligations against him from his preparatory educational expenses, &c., &c., ? If this be the rule, would it not be well for each member to consider the following inquiries:— What does it cost the members of our society yearly, who live in the style we wish our pastor to live? And ought he not to have at least \$100 a year for

the purchase of books?

But is this the standard? Do we change the amount we give according to the number in the preacher's family, or his expenses? 3. Is it the amount that the society can raise, and if so, what is the standard determining the amount we can raise? Do the societies raise the estimate in proportion with the increase of member-

Is it the talents and usefulness of the minister, as in some other churches where ministers are always in the market, and if another society judges their services worth more to them than they are now receiving, it is a practice quite common to give them receiving, it is a practice quite common to give them a higher, and usually, a more effectual call?

If i understand our economy, it is such that it is considered dishonorable, both for one society to try to get a preacher from another, and also for a preacher to listen to any proposals involving monied considerations. In fact, it might affect the question of his piety and devotion to the work. Is it not true that while in all other professions and callings of that while in all other professions and callings of life, it is left to the man employed, to say what he must have, as well as for the employers to say what he will give, it is taken entirely from the hands of

our ministers, and lett solely with the say what they will give?
We have not introduced this subject, Mr. Editor, for the purpose of fault-finding, but because we believe there are facts touching this matter that ought isters, and left solely with the societies to

to be seriously considered.

The committee on Ministerial Support of the Providence Conference commence their report as follows: "Men in devoting themselves to the Christian ministry, also devote themselves to stipendiary poverty. The avenues to wealth, and all it affords. are open to all other men—to the merchants, to man-ufacturers, to farmers, to mariners, and even to mechanics; but to the Christian minister they are closed. There are a few exceptions to this, mostly arising from other causes, but they do not invalidate the general rule." "Some of the consequences of

the general rule." "Some of the consequences of this state of things are,

1. "Some of our brethren, with their families, are subjected to great sufferings and privations. They say but little about them. But many men in this Conference could tell a shady-side story, equal to any that has yet been published. Our hearts bleed as we contemplate these facts."

3. "Some of our brethren have children, children. 3. "Some of our brethren have children—children

that are as dear to them as are the children of others to them, and who are to be educated; but to accomplish which, they have no adequate means whatever God only knows the parental anxieties that are felt among us on this account."

In the report of the committee of the New Eng-

land Conference it is stated, "But few members of the Conference are able to live with comfort on the salaries they receive, while the necessary expenses of living are barely met by their entire receipts; and several have been compelled during the past year, to use funds they possessed before entering the minis-try, to meet their current expenses. This has hap-pened to brethren of talents, of economical habits, and of well-known devotion to pastoral and pulpit duties. Such things have occurred in stations of wealth and high standing in the Conference."

The above are but brief extracts. We commend the entire reports to all who feel an interest in this

If these things are so, are they not worthy of serious consideration?
In conclusion, I repeat the inquiry, "What is the standard of ministerial support? and to this will add another, What ought the standard to be?

ETA. PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE MINUTES.

ERRORS. Bro. Haven:—I have received a letter from Father Kent, in which he points out some serious errors that appear in our last published Minutes. Father Kent says: "I proposed the subject in the Preachers' Meeting," (New Bedford,) "and they thought something ought to be said in our Herald, to set things in a better light, and they wished me to send you the other paper where the tatistics are BRO. HAVEN :- I have received a letter from send you the other paper where the statistics are compared with last year, and for you to act your own judgment, in what respect, and how far a cor-rection should be made," &c.

My "judgment" is, that every discovered error | Schaghticoke, Hiram Dunn; Raymertown, Jeremiah should be distinctly pointed out, and all matters and facts be set forth in their true character, and therefore cheerfully give "the other paper where the statistics are compared with last year," and most sincerely do I thank Father Kent for sending it to

Statistics of our Minutes of Conference. Question 12. What is the number of our men bers, &c.?

£33 484 13326 13257 1748 1706 42 dec. 5

N. B .- The General Minutes of last year, through N. B.—The General manufect of any we then mistake, gave us 1165 members less than we then had, according to our own Minutes; and by some means our members this year was compared with means our members this year was compared with the General Minutes of last year, and that error made it appear as if our increase the past year had been very large.

Decreas 1221,57 48,01 6,29 12,33 1857. 4995 62 310 84 557 84 528 49 1856. 6217.19 858,85 564,13 540,82 N. B .- Last year we had legacies for Missions 1326.16. This year the society collected \$104.59 mor

than last year.

I will make further quotations from Father Kent's letter. "The 12th Question is answered. See Statistics. These should have been set down as they are in the General Minutes, and compared with our Minutes of last year, and then the true increase given, and also a note stating the error in the General Minutes of last year. As it now is, perhaps not one in twenty that reads it will have the Minutes of

one in twenty that reads it will have the Minutes of last year to compare, and if they do compare and find the increase but 106, how will they explain what has been published of our great increase?

"The same may be said of the 16th Question. It refers to the statistical tables, while they should have been given in detail, and compared with last year. This, I confess, would have exhibited a rather painful result. I hope no one will suppose it was omitted on that account. If I calculate correctly there is a decrease in missionary money, \$1221.57. Last year we had legacies amounting to \$1326.16, and this year we had none. This should have been explained in a note. Decrease in S. S. Union, \$48.01. Bible Society, \$12.33. And a decrease in the number of Sabbath Schools and scholars—as well as money—the Minutes say \$41.61, but I set it down \$48.01."

Allow the publishers of the Minutes a few words Allow the publishers of the Minutes a few words

in personal defense. They cannot reasonably be held responsible for the statistical errors here brough to view. Among the regular committees appointed by Conference from year to year are those on Statis-tics, Sabbath Schools, and the Stewards. Now the Publishing Committee receive statistical tables and statistical exhibits from the several committees; and statistical exhibits from the several committees; and taking it for granted that these brethren have carefully performed the duties devolved upon them, the result of their patient and onerous labors may be published without questioning. It also belongs to those committees to make the corrections, between present and previous years, referred to by Father Kent. The publishers are merely editors, not authors. Kent. The publishers are merely editors, not au-thors of what they send forth in the Annual Minutes. I never liked the word publishers; editors would more correctly express the duties devolved upon those men. They simply arrange what is put into their hands. They create nothing, unless as in the case of certain additions found in our late Minutes, of which we are happy to have Father Kent speak so approvingly. Praise from such a judge is valuable.

Certain changes suggested by Father Kent, as to the arrangement of the tables, could not be made without greatly enlarging the bulk of our annual pamphlet, thus increasing the cost, and militating against the sale. gainst the sale.

We publish this year the largest edition that has yet been got out. They have sold well, but we have a few copies yet on haud, which Bro. Magee will be happy to forward to those who may wish for

Dr. HAVEN:-By vote of the New Hampshire Conferen you are requested to insert in the Herald the following Report. REPORT ON SLAVERY.

The committee on Slavery present the following We think it unnecessary to say more upon the we think it unnecessary to say more upon the subject of slavery than to reaffirm our former posi-tion. We are only changed in the strength of our purpose and the intensity of our feelings against this great evil. We are more than ever opposed to slavery as we see more of its fruits. Its peculiar efforts for expansion, and national recognition, un-fold its true character. The wrong and violence injustice—robberies—rapes—murders—which have made the Territory of Kansas "the dark and bloody

ground," grow out of this institution, and give to it a ghastly and savage peculiarity. the least, hard to be received. All men cannot receive it. We cannot receive it, because we cannot reconcile it with the constitution of our beloved

country, the laws of humanity, and the doctrines of We see in the spread of this evil, its extension in to territory consecrated to freedom; its permission to go into every free State in the Union, to exhale its pestilent odors, tainting the moral air—the pouring out of a vial of wrath of God upon the nation; the curse which good and wise men have feared, because

we have not repented of this great evil.

Your Committee conclude with the following reso-1. That we re-affirm, with increased emphasis, the above the other. The preacher gave us, first, a sentiments expressed by us at the last annual ses-

2. That we joyfully anticipate the time when the M. E. Church, in her official councils, shall give that construction to all her "Rules" which shall require her communicants to let the oppressed go free.

3. That we heartily approve the position taken by the editor of Zion's Herald upon the subject; and cordially welcome him to his present post of labor, as an able and fearless co-worker in the cause of humanity and religion. 4. That this is no time to abate our zeal or cease

our efforts for the overthrow of slavery; and, as Christian ministers, we pledge ourselves to renewed and unending warfare against it, by all Christian means, till it be extirpated from the church and the nation. Respectfully submitted,

O. H. JASPER, G. S. DEARBORN. E. R. WILKINS, SILAS GREEN,

TROY CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS. TROY DISTRICT, SANFORD WASHBURN, P. E. Troy, State St., Stephen Parks, S. Spicer, sup. orth Second St., Albinus Johnson, O. Pier, sup. orth Second St., Albinus Johnson, O. Pier, sup.; congress St., Chester F. Burdick; Third St., Durell V. Dayton; Leavings Chapel and Albia, Samuel Hewes; North Troy, Homer Eaton: Ladies' Home Mission, to be supplied.

West Troy, Washington St., Ensign Stover; Ohio St., Angelo Canol.

Green Island Mission, G. W. S. Porter; Lansing Green Island Mission, G. W. S. Forter; Lansing. burgh, D. Starks; Castleton, N. Y., Bishop Isbell; Brunswick, Joseph Eames; Sandlake, William Smith; Nassau, Hiram Chase; Chatham, Paul P. Atwell; North Chatham and Center, Hiram Blanchard; Valatie and Kinderhook, Richard T. Wade; Stuyvessant Falls and Landing, Henry Smith, sup.; New Lebanon, Wm. F. Hurd; Pittsfield, R. H. Robinson, one to be supplied, S. H. Hancock, sup.; Dalton, E. H. Foster; Washington and Hinsdale, to be supplied Middlefield, David Osgood; North Adams, Berea O. Meeker; South Adams and Cheshire, James G. Phil-lips; Williamstown, Lorenzo Marshall; New Ash-ford, to be supplied; Pownall, to be supplied; Petersburgh, W. Gould; Grafton, to be supplied; Sta

Z. Phillips, Agent of Troy University and member of North Second St. Quarterly Conferen

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and Lincoln, to be supplied.

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ence, and stationed at Central M. E. Church, Sev enth Avenue.

John Parker transferred to New York Conference

Carmel Ct. and stationed at Carmel, Ct.

David R. Carrier transferred to the Oneida Confererence, and stationed at Camillus.

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1857.

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FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

ros. Humphrey and Pierce for Bareilly, India, were ery interesting and instructive. Each of the brethren preached on the morning of Sunday, May 31, in Boston, and in the afternoon both were present with their families in the Bromfield St. Church. Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck preached from Ps. cxxi, 1-2. "I will life up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth." The Old Testament is full of lescriptions of God. Is the New Testament superior to it in this respect? Neither should be exalted graphic description of Man's Weakness. We saw him contending with the elements and overcome Wild beasts are often too much for him. The pestilence sports with him, and laughs at his vain efforts to escape. His own passions are too much for him. He cannot even contend against himself. And ever beyond all this, God gives him air to breathe, food raiment, so that alone, his weakness is beyond de scription. We were then told that in his weaknes man's great work was a choice of gods. "Ther are gods many," &c. There is an instinct of depend ence, a clinging to sovereignty, a desire to appeare He naturally chooses gods that allow sin, that is, idols David's better course was here exhibited, and the final conclusion was that on a large scale the world was yet to make the choice-and these missionaries were to aid in securing the right result. It was a powerful sermon, and left a strong conviction and feeling upon the hearts of the people.

After the sermon, Bishop Baker, inviting various rethren to participate in the exercises, ordained Rev. Ralph Pierce as elder, and Dr. Peck baptized his littie grandchild, daughter of Rev. Mr. Pierce Our attention was afterwards called to the fact that mong the ministerial brethren present five were sons of members of that church, and were baptized at that altar. They are Revs. E. Otheman, Dr. Patten, Stephen Cushing, W. R. Bagnall, and the writer. We hope that old Bromfield St. Church will send out yet many more and better preachers and people.

In the evening, the house was crowded full. Bishp Baker presided. Rev. W. R. Clark, the pastor, nade a few introductory remarks. He referred to the novelty of the object of the meeting. He inquired what was its purpose. What is the spirit of this meeting? What do our brothers, the missionaries, purpose to do? In answer, he described Rohilcund, in size larger than Massachusetts, swarming with five millions of human beings, destitute of true religion, waiting to hear the truth, and sure in good time to receive it. He could wish that such ccasions as this might come more frequently, and expected that soon they would, and congratulated the church on what they were doing, and the people on what they saw. We took no note of Bro. Clark's address at the time; we only felt and witnessed its impression. He might well show an interest in the occasion, for one of the missionaries, (Rev. Mr. Pierce) is emphatically to him an associate preacher. being supported in his foreign labors wholly by the Bromfield St. Church. The address struck a good

key-note for the evening. Bishop Baker introduced Rev. Dr. George Peck, Foreign Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, who gave a short address. It had been his pleasure to visit India. He had traveled in some cases hur dreds of miles without finding a missionary or any traces of one; sometimes unexepctedly, traces were found. Tracts and Bibles were not wholly unknown. He gave a particular description of the inhabitants of Bareilly-they live in a hilly region-a part of it mountainous. They are hardy, healthy and intellectual. They are ready. But, said the Doctor in conclusion, count the cost. Count the cost. This mission is a life-work. It is never to be given up. Men and money are to be poured in till the work is done. His address was listened to with great satisfaction

Dr. Durbin then spoke as follows:-What I have to say will be addressed mostly to the congregation; have but little to offer directly to these brethren, who with their wives are to sail for India to-morrow. I have been in public life thirty-seven years as a minister, and have not been " laid aside " from public duty but once, for a few weeks, in all that time. I have deemed it not unpardonable to

liar interest I feel in it, I should not venture to participate in it, but trusting in a kind providence I wish to make a proper improvement of the time. Seventy-two years ago-precisely that, last Christ

mas, were assembled in Baltimore, "in an upper room," one hundred and ten men, preachers they were termed, Methodist preachers. These 110 men represented 13,000 members, scattered over a halfozen colonies, (now states) and Canada. They were not recognized as a thurch. Indeed, in form they were not a church. They had perhaps ten or twelve ministers who were ordained. Led by divine wisdom and goodness, these ministers took the preparatory steps for the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two generations and more have passed away, and what do we see? It is with sorrow and sadness that I contemplate some of the features before me. This Methodist Episcopal Church, I have said, I never allude to this without sadnessand why? WHY? When I reflect that we have withdrawn from other branches of Christ's church so vast a number, I can but ask, Are we not responsible to see that they shall do their part in evangelizing the world? I speak honestly. I would much rather they had remained in other churches than come to us and not do their part! Some glory in a triumph already achieved; but I look to the future. world? I am ready to resign my part.

But some ask, Does this sorrow amount to an ap-

twenty years in the history of our church. I can may recognise each other in heaven. speak from observation. My first circuit thirtythe man! Have things changed? See this church, diction the meeting closed. this glorious church, with its temples, its presses, its academies, its colleges, its Theological Schools, its wealth, its six millions of adherents; and yet as I am going to the judgment I must say it, unless we are full of that spirit which cries out, " Here am I, send me," our flower is nipped in the bud! If not, if our daughters consecrated to God, cling to their homes so closely, and our sons cling to their homes here—our flower is nipped in the bud, and the next generation may write "ICHABOD" on our walls, for four years before we found three men to go to India. We have been looking two years to find three men to go to Bulgaria! And Bishop Waugh has been inquiring three years, where are the men for China?

My thoughts go back to olden times, and I see Hannah dedicating her little Samuel to God. Where are the Hannahs now? But a day or two since a young man said to me, "I would gladly take an appointconsent." "Are your parents members of the church?" "Certainly," said he. Have these Christian parents consecrated their son to God? Have they? Have these Christian -- Christian !-- parents the neck of this son, to be cast into the sea? We have reason to fear. We must let the present generation go, I fear. But, young parents, when you baptize your children, give them to God. There was a race of parents one that could raise a race of mis-

sadness in his looks. He feared to tell his tale-Your son," said he, to the mother, "is gone." fore opening their lips the old woman anticipated the first principles in every sentence! story, and exclaimed, "Thank God! Would that he The action on the Temperance Rule is again quoted sad no more. Men, men, we must have the MEN.

men, and I will underwrite for the church." I had no so ignorant as to suppose they could?

men, we want money.

And do you ask, "shall we succeed?" I never admit of a doubt. I have just received a letter from the Rev. W. Butler, superintendent of the mission which you join. He has but reached his place. He has a moonshe or interpreter; and himself, wife, ready one "on trial!" Joel, his interpreter, came in one day with a tall, swarthy Mohammedan, who and I wept." So do you! Go seek the lost sheep! Talk with them as soon as you can, but if you canno talk, use the universal language of tears ! One word more. I present you a letter of introduc

tion to a noble Christian man in India, William Steward, Esq., who has written-"when your missionaries come to India, let them make my house their home." And remember where you go the little lines that separate us into sections here, Baptists, Methodists, &c., will be unknown. Our instructions are also, that in the beginning of the gospel, when I departed from Macedonia, no church communicated with me as concerning giving and receiving, but ye "are not slavery"—they are only such in form, only. For even in Thessalonica ye sent once and in reality. again unto my necessity. Not because I desire a gift; but I desire fruit that may abound to your ac- sense," whatever. In all the above cases, if the ount." I thought within myself, when these in- master does not emancipate he is a sinner, and

And so too, to you all-fruit may abound "on your

have been for the most of the time confined to would I lay all on the altar. I have gazed on the my bed; and certainly now, were it not for the picture presented by the Corresponding Secretary topeculiar interest of this occasion, and the pecu- night, and I have asked, Shall this work go on? In another hemisphere? Why not receive the same success there, the same multiplication of agencies? He then spoke of his late parting with his aged father. He felt no danger. Often he thought,

> Which of the monarchs of the earth Can boast a guard like ours,— Encircled from our second birth With all the heavenly powers?

But the thoughts of parting with our friends for life with the Bromfield Street Church was feelingly alwhile we go into the well of the mine for gems, you hold the ropes."

Rev. J. L. Humphrey then made the closing address. His feelings, he said, were such as he had not anticipated. He might be justified at such an hour in speaking of that, though always disinclined open seventy-two years old, with her two branches and ly to speak of his own emotions. Silence and weepher brethren in Canada, has at least 1,500,000 mem. ing would express his heart better than speech, on bers under the pastoral care of her preachers and leaving his church and his native land. But beyond enjoying her communion. Now suppose we count the clouds is sunshine. He felt no strength in himthree persons as attending upon divine service with self. He referred to the fact that he had preached every communicant,—the usual calculation is four, almost without exception every Sabbath for six but we will count three—and we have the sum, years, and he enjoyed it, but now he had preached 4,500,000, which with the 1,500,000 communicants in his native land, perhaps in his native language, added, make six millions in North America, at home for the last time; when the Sabbath dawns again he in the bosom of the Methodist Churches. Under the good providence of God in 72 years so many, even grounds of his hope for India were then eloquently six millions have been drawn from others to our fold. presented. He expected trouble. He expected trials-What then? What if they died before they reached India? They would not be the first. What if they should die soon after? They would not be the first. Many had thus died-but one thing encouraged him-all the missionaries, whether they labored long or not, when they died, died well. And may we not expect it?

He spoke affectingly of an aged man of anothe denomination who came to him shortly before he What is this triumph? Is it the honor of this left home, and gazed earnestly at him and his wife in silence for a few minutes, then remarking that he must soon die, and he wished to recognise them in prehension? Is there ground for fear? I will heaven. So, said Bro. Humphrey, I thank God for answer that question honestly. Go back with me this hour, that I may look in your faces that we

The reports of the speeches of the missionaries are seven years ago had but two houses that had so very meager, designed only to indicate the course of much as two rooms each. The rest were all simple | thought. Their remarks were evidently unpremedilog cabins. I have seen the country expand and tated, and richly imbued with feeling, and left but one mature from the budding West to these fountains of conviction on every mind—that the bishops had been commerce and power in the East. Go back, then, wise in making their selection, and that we have twenty years, and let me tell you there was not a good reason to expect that through such instruments station on this earth where a Methodist minister the blessings of the gospel may descend upon Bareilly. could have gone, for which the church could not find All sung the Missionary Hymn, and with the bene-

ANOTHER "LAST WORD." We have in the Advocate of the 4th inst., another article in response to our views on the duties of the church toward slavery. We have no need to discuss the question farther. The Conferences in New England and the Troy Conference endorse our views exactly, and we have no doubt whatever, that in far less than ten years, advocates of any other view will be as rare in our church, as Jacobites are now in our glory will have departed. We have been looking | England, or Tories in the United States. Indeed the Advocate itself seems to desire adroitly to come on the sam ground, and therefore charges us with changing our views. Our readers can judge of that point. The Advocate knows full well, or it must be exceedingly ignorant, that the first principles of propriety would require it in noticing our views to quote our own language, and not take an abstract made by

another man. We have never said nor thought that a General Conference could change the language or the meaning of a General Rule. We wrote the following:-"We have only one Restrictive Rule which can they? Have these Christian.—Christian!—parents seem to bear directly upon this subject, and that is given all to God? Are they not as a mailstone about the 4th. 'They shall not revoke or change the General Rules of the United Societies.' Mark that prohibition, 'revoke or change.' Not revoke nor change, which would imply any kind of a change; but 'revoke or change,' which implies a change equivalent

We meant, and we venture to say that no under udiced mind could get any other meaning out of it, Moravian woman. A friend called upon her with in its connection, that the "revoke or change" not only expressly forbids changing the phraseology of any General Rule, but even, by chapter or law, enact-"Bless the Lord!" said the pious woman. "Is ing anything that should be equivalent to revoking. Thomas gone to heaven through the missionary life? But the Advocate has twice charged us with the ab Would to God that he would call my son John." surd notion that the General Conference could actually Well, John did become a missionary, and he fell. add to or make more General Rules. Why so misrep And this time the committee were very sad, but be resent us? We never dreamed it. Must one repeat

would call too my last son William." And William as applicable to the case. The sophism is so transtoo went and fell, when the noble woman exclaimed, parent that we think we have not before alluded to Would that I had a thousand sons to give to God!" it. The simple fact is that the General Conference -0 would that I had a thousand such mothers! desired not only to prohibit drinking intoxicating Then would our ranks be full. But where shall we liquors, but to restore the old phraseology of a General begin this work? Begin it here. Here. In Brom- Rule. There was some commendable desire to have field St. Church. And to-night. Then we shall be Wesley's own words restored. They might have prohibited drinking intoxicating liquors by a simple But there is another thought. We must have General Conference vote, under the Rule forbidding noney. Do you ask, is there any occasion for sad- "all evil." That we verily believe. But they could ness upon that? Two years ago, I said to Bishop not change the phraseology of the Temperance Rule Baker here, and his colleagues, "Do you furnish the except in the constitutional way. Where is the man

doubt the church would meet the demand. A year | We have never used the word "mercenary" to passed—we had a debt of \$20,000. Twelve months qualify an evil slavery in opposition to a justifiable more rolled away, and \$40,000 debt. Is there no slavery. We do not believe in justifiable slavery, occasion for sadness? I commend these thoughts to any more than in justifiable stealing or justifiable you. Our sister churches are saying, come with us murder. We have carefully avoided the use of such to take a part and Christianize the world-We want an india-rubber term. There is not one slaveholder in a hundred that will allow himself to be mercenary And now let me offer a word or two to these young | -and some of the very vilest of them are not merbrethren, the one on my right, the other on my left. cenary. A man might keep slaves for lust, for re-You are going into a land, undermined, in its ancient venge, for caprice, and all the time at a pecuniary faith and institutions. You are going to a land loss. That would not be mercenary. We are not where the government has received the missionary sure that the devil is mercenary. Many sinners are enterprise as a co-ordinate power to bring in West- not. We have said again and again that the Generern civilization, which comprehends more than re- al Conference has a right to forbid "all slavery" ligion. You are to join the ranks in this great without any qualification, and sometimes we have said "all sinful, that is, all real slavery." Can any one mistake that?

The Advocate would fain make it appear that this is all "a matter of words," "verbal nonsense which requires a system of circum locutory metaphysics to prove that it does not mean what it literally moonshe and servant form a church, and he has al- says." It may suit the Advocate to make that representation; and indeed our conscience would require some such salve to ease its sore had we denied met him in the street, asking for Jesus. "My heart that the General Conference has the right to forbid almost leaped into my mouth," said Mr. Butler, and slaveholding. But it is far more than words to us. we knelt down, the Asiatic in the middle, Joel on The words stand for fearful facts. Think of such lanone side, and I on the other; Joel prayed audibly, guage as the following, by one who has written such strong things against slavery as Abel Stevens :-

"Slavery," it is shouted, is "sin"—no church member should be a "slaveholder," and thus have the words been bandied about, flying like red-hot hot, in cross fires, over our whole firmament. Take, however, one of the valiant combatants in his omoments; tell him of a Methodist "slaveho having servants whose wives and children belong to neighboring plantations; to make them free would be to expose them to the laws, to be sold from their families to the further South, and they would not accept the peril if offered them; tell him of servants accept the peril if offered them; tell him or servants to old, or too young, or too feeble in health to be able to provide for themselves if they were emancipated; of the middle-aged and vigorous, who will not remove from their accustomed homes for Liberia or the North, but are treated by their Christian masters as suffer! But then I thought of Paul's Epistle to the Phillipians, and read, "Now ye Phillipians, know him what is to be done in these cases, and if the church should reprobate them all? How answer you? Why he has had all along a reserved sense for his hackneyed phrases—these examples We answer to the above that we have no " reserved

structions appear before the bar of God, and much ought at once to be turned out of the Methodist fruit shall have abounded, the question may be ask- Church. If the editor wishes to fancy a strong case ed of you, " Did you not follow those instructions?" in which slavery is innocent, he had better try again. and you shall answer, "yes." And of me, "Did you If every Methodist would come right up to his duty, as to permit slaveholders to remain unchallenged not write these instructions?" And I shall answer, and say we will not defile ourselves with this sys. in our church; therefore, we most ardently desire yes." Shall I not have some part in the fruit? tem, we will not "do evil that good may come," the and fervently pray that the next General Confer-The 977th Hymn was then sung, after which which it would be right to hold a slave, so called, is holder to enter our communion." Whereupon the nically termed "orthodoxy," it would be perempto-Bishop Baker introduced Rev. R. Pierce to the audi- to hold him just long enough to emancipate him. Christian Advocate waxes exultant, and administers ence. After expressing his joy in being permitted And if in the process he is in danger, through the the following bumper: "There is too much good

not be in favor of requiring that in our Discipline ; but its process." We hope the "Green Mountain -and let the poor things go to Heaven without that the Advocate can't convince its own readers. the badge of servitude.

As it stands, slaveholding is allowed in our church. Children are stolen as soon as they are born. Manhood is stolen. It is worse than folly to deny it. And to say that that slaveholding is, of course, qualified by the whole moral code of the church," is just is sad-vet we shall meet in heaven. His connection to use a "glittering generality," a loud-sounding platitude. It is an endeavor to buy off indignity at luded to, and as one said to Carey, he would say, sin with a child's stick of candy. We have no heart now to expose what we know of the evils of slavery among us. Thank God the Conferences are taking the right ground, and if those who hate iniquity do not allow themselves to be deceived with pretty words, in the strength of God they will conquer.

> THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Dr. Kingsley has been subjecting Dr. W. A. Smith's book on Slavery to a searching examination. He shows that this, like the efforts of all infidels to defend and blaspheme God by making him approve what every man of common sense knows to be wickedall the crimes it does condemn are sanctioned, and and the rights of man be universally conceded. the most of them promoted, by American slavery. Facts prove that the South under its influence is fast becoming a Sodom, one of the clearest indications of which is that professed ministers of the gospel approve openly crimes so base that open scoffers blush to approve them elsewhere. Dr. Kingsley uses the scalpel well. The following is his definition of slavery "in the concrete: "-

Now, if such abstractions as these can justify the system of American slavery, then there is no system of iniquity under the sun which can not be shown to be right, per se. Just begin, and hew away at the system till you have cut off all the attending circumstances, all the "abuses," all the "logical ac-cidents," cut off everything voluntary or involun-tary on the part of the sufferer, keep on till you get at the abstract idea of "control by the will of another," and then prove that this control enters into all law, physical and moral, human and divine, and is there fore right, per se, and the thing is done. This abstract idea of control will be found to have entered stract idea of control will be found to have entered into every crime against humanity which was ever perpetrated. We shall now proceed to enumerate some of the legitimate workings of the system of American slavery, which Dr. Smith sets himself to defend:

2. It deprives the slave of the right to own any

thing, or acquire anything which is not his master's.

3. It denies to him the "inalienable rights" of liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

4. it makes it impossible for the slave to bring suit in the civil courts, however much he may be wronged. Himself, his wife, or his child may be injured and maimed for life. His master can recover lamages, he can recover none.
5. It denies to the slave, whether male or fe-

whatever, which is of any binding force in law.

7. It separates husbands and wives, parents and t the will of their master, and frequently in spite of his will, affording no protection to the

10. It renders it impossible for parents to have the control of their own children, or to educate them, or to make any provision for those whom they shall leave after them. 11. It makes it impossible for children to honor German mind, and the wrong impressions that have

who their parents are.

12. It enslaves innocent children, for no other crime than that their parents were enslaved before them.
13. It denies to the enslaved the right to read the

14. Finally, it perpetuates the very ignorance and degradation which it first pleads in justification of enslaving human beings. Here is slavery in the concrete. Here is a part of the reality. Can these dark crimes be washed out than seven evil spirits?

DR. DURBIN'S ADDRESS. The address reported in another column was lis-

tened to with deep interest. None who have heard the speaker when his soul seemed full of the subject, need to be told of the fact. But we cannot resist the conviction that the sentiments of the speech are rather partial than full truth; and that taken alone they leave a wrong impression about the actual history and present condition of the church. Instead of a want of men willing to go as missionaries to any part of the round earth, we think the only deficiency, if any, must be the want of the right kind of men; men who combine health and education with a sound judgment and some experience If this deficiency does exist, so much the more need have we of providing for the education of ministers. That men, in any numbers, can be obtained, and are ready to go, we feel sure, and doubt not that a score now in the regular ministry could be obtained in New England alone within a week.

intima ed that the million and a half of attendants June and July give us a lift? upon worship, might have been in other churches. We do not feel sure of that. Indeed, with reference to the majority of them we feel quite sure of the contrary. Our fathers were the pioneers. They went chiefly among the neglected. So far from gathering in those who might have been in other folds. they have not retained certainly more than two thirds of those who have been brought to Christ through their instrumentality. We doubt whether this will be questioned by any. All of the church wealth we have has been gathered within seventytwo years-far more than half of it within twentyfive years. We are as strongly in favor of increasing our missionary efforts in every direction as any one; but we do feel that in this we are not to begin from the foundation, but simply to go on. Our fathers were missionaries without the name. The whole church was a missionary society without the name. And as yet there has been no ebb-least of this institution will be held on July 7th, 8th and 9th. all under our present skillful Corresponding Secre- Dr. Durbin will preach before the Missionary Assotary-and we expect no ebb, but a constant increase. | ciation; Rev. Mr. Brown, of Albany, before the so-

A CRISIS PASSED .- The General Conference of the United Brethren, a denomination of earnest Christians whose origin was greatly due to Methodistic influence among the Germans many years ago in this country, have just been holding their General Con- copal business that might require attention during ference. A protracted debate has been going on for some time among them on the doctrine of Depravity. superintendence this year. Many anticipated a rupture of the church, but without controversy, the following question to be answered affirmatively by their ministers, was inserted in the Discipline by a vote of 57 to 1: "Do you believe that man, abstract of the grace of our Lord Jesus also been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Pa-Christ, is fallen from original righteousness, and is inclined to evil and only evil, continually, and except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

The crisis thus passed, many shed tears, and the Conference arose and sung a doxology. Rev. Messrs. Humphrey. Many of the friends accompanied the Glossbrenner, Edwards, L. Davis, and Kunber were elected bishops, the latter to labor principally among tug steamboat. the Germans

OVER THE LEFT .- The Vermont Conference at

slavery thought best, we suppose, for peace sake, to flock. speak softly, and therefore "Resolved, That inasmuch as the present General Rule is so construed institution would not last a decade of years, if of ence may succeed in altering our Discipline on the "Domestic Receipt Book," &c., &c.,—Were the merits months. The only conceivable instance to us in subject of slavery, so that it will not allow a slaveto see his Boston friends, he added, While listening to death of the purchaser, a deed of manumission should common sense among the mountains of Vermont to what has been said, my heart has been stirred and be in his hands, and the only claim exercised over allow our brethren there to suppose that an absurd perience and mental growth and moral discipline of

allude to this, as for the past forty-eight hours I instrument of binding a few souls to Christ, gladly protection. As it regards kicking old slaves out of can be successful among us in any legal reform. doors after stealing their life's labor, we should We refer not now to the expediency of the change, but we recommend the old sinners-we mean their boys" will not be tipsy. But the Troy Conference masters and mistresses-to free them in form and in all read the Advocate-what do they think about fact-nobody will kidnap the "old boys" and "girls" the "absurd and transparent sophism?" Strange,

> WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY .- We sincerely hope that this Institution will meet with success. It is not founded on the unworthy notion that colored people must be separated from others; but on the undeniable fact, that as a people, they need some special and peculiar aid. There are now at the Institution adult, as well as youth and children, escaped and emancipated, and purchased, from slavery, who never can get the proper training but in an institution fitted expressly for them. The purest philanthropists of the nation have decidedly expressed their approval of the institution. Mrs. H. B. Stowe is one of its earnest friends. Four of its trustees are colored men, and while its special object is to provide all conveniences that may be desired for the people in whose behalf it is founded, it will always be open to all without reference to complexion. It is not denominational. Six denominations of Christians are represented in its board of Trustees, and should it be thoroughly endowed according to original proness, is very weak. If the conscience does not condemn | ject, the result would be incalculable good to the col-American slavery, we had better not have a con- ored people, and it would no doubt hasten the day science; it is utterly useless. And as to the Bible, when wicked oppression shall cease from our midst,

> > SENSITIVENESS BETRATING GUILT .- The Canada Christian Advocate having published a communication condemning ministers in severe irony, for traveling on the Sabbath, for making themselves disagreeable, and for the use of tobacco, the Niagara Conference actually passed a resolution, expressing "astonishment and regret" at the temerity of the editor. Pray what would the Niagara Conference have? A silly, vapid, dish-water paper, strong only in condemning the old Pharisees, and kicking those rolling down hill or already at the bottom? The Canada Advocate is now a live paper, and the Niagara Conference ought to rejoice; and even though it should make a mistake, better err through life, always open to correction, than to reach the dead level of stupidity into which it will fall, if it heeds such resolutions as that passed by the Niagara Con-

A Gospel Trumper from the West .- We cannot refrain from allowing our readers to hear a blast, 1. It makes property of human beings, and by so doing subjects them to the usual accidents of propwhat is in the heart of one of the ablest and most

zealous laborers in Michigan :-Saginaw City, May 28, 1857. Ten thousand thanks to Bro. Haven for the manly Ten thousand thanks to Bro. Haven for the many good sense with which he defends our Zion, and opposes the sum of all villanies, and hurls defiance at "the world" and "the devil." "Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou shalt meditate damages, he can record.

5. It denies to the slave, whether male or remained the right to testify against a white man in the civil courts, whatever be the nature of the outrage committed, and however numerous and credible the committed and however num

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE IN GERMANY .- Rev. Dr. na spite of his will, anothing in protection to the marriage relation among slaves.

8. It compels men and women to live together in a state of adultery.

9. It affords no protection to female virtue. The bleached faces of tens of thousands attest this fact.

10. It enders it impossible for parents to have Nast, the pioneer of our missions among the Ameritheir parents, even, in a majority of cases, to know prevailed about us, will earnestly desire that he comply with the request. He can in no other way do so much for our cause. Let him go by all means. We hope too that Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock will be there.

FATURE MORSE'S SERMON.-We have received a opy of "a Sermon on the Purposes of God, delivered substance at Somerset Shore, Mass., January 7. by subtile metaphysics and hair splitting? Can one poor little abstraction, without either soul or body, a mere shadow, cast out or sanctify these more course of 48 pages, grappling with a mighty subject in a heroic way. There are many among our preachers and people who would be glad to read it. To such we would repeat our notice, that a copy can be procured, postage free, by sending four 3 cent stamps to Isaac S. Morse, Esq., of Lowell, Mass.

> SLAVERY IN OREGON,-No one fact is so discredita ble to Oregon as that it is a matter of serious discussion there whether a constitution shall be formed permitting slavery. We are glad that the Pacific Christian Advocate, organ of the M. E. Church there, has a strong article against slavery. Bro. Pearne thinks that a large majority of the people are opposed to slavery.

CIRCULATION .- The Western Christian Advocate. published at Cincinnati, says: "Our list is, at this late, over one thousan I more than it ever has been since the first number of the Western Christian Advocate was published, and is, with the exception of one Methodist paper, the largest list of any religious newspaper in the world." This is attributed great-The other point we do not quite understand. It is | ly to efforts made in the month of May. Why not in

> Boston and New York .- We hear the accommodations on the Norwich route between these two cities spoken of in the highest favor. The accommodations for the night in the steamboats Commonwealth and Connecticut, are especially commended. The cars leave by the Boston and Worcester railroad, every day, at 5 1-2 P. M.

> MINUTES OF MAINE CONFERENCE,-We have received from the secretary, Rev. A. Moore, the Minutes of the last session of this Conference. The book is out in excellent season, and seems unusually comprehensive and complete. 24 pages; price 6 cents. Let every body have a copy.

cieties, and the editor of this paper before Trustees and Visitors. BISHOP JANES.—In a letter to the Christian Advocate and Journal, Bishop Janes gives notice that

CONCORD BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.—The anniversary of

Bishop Waugh has consented to attend to any Epishis absence, in those Conferences where he has the Rev. F. S. DeHass has been transferred to the N. Y. E. Conference, and appointed Corresponding Secre-

tary of the Tract Society of that Conference, and has

rent Tract Society of the M. E. Church. THE MISSIONARIES .- A little purse was made up by some friends in Boston for the little daughter of Bro. Pierce; and a purse was also presented to sister missionaries out of the harbor, and returned in the

DONATION .- Bro. L. R. S. Brewster, of Sherburne Falls, Mass., received a valuable donation shortly their last session, with all their intense hatred of after entering upon his pastoral labors with his new

LITERARY NOTICES.

COMMON SENSE APPLIED TO RELIGION, OR THE BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE. By Catharine E. Beecher, author of "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness," rily condemned; but if well meant and strong endeavors to illustrate and enforce truth are to be apencouraged; and I have felt that could I but be the him by the master, so called, should be for the slave's and transparent sophism, rather than he legal way he author are strikingly depicted. Her views of

ceived standards, but her theology will be esteemed | crease of wealth among us; for while the population by many heterodox. But "by their fruits shall ye has increased rather less than a fifth, the wealth of know them " is the divine test-fruits not of a sin- the country has more than doubled within the same gle season, but of successive years and ages. It is period. It appears, that in the fifteen years which not for us dogmatically to pronounce that the fruits of these views would be wholly evil. The author declared on that portion of British and Irish industry boldly questions the dogma of "total depravity;" which is sent abroad has increased from a little more and while acknowledging the trials and sinfulness than forty-seven millions sterling, where it stood in and wretchedness of man, believes that all are free, 1842, to nearly one hundred and sixteen millions of and capable by nature of the highest good. Like pounds sterling, at which point it stood at the close her brother, in his "Conflict of Ages," she fails just- of last year. This rapid growth of the national ly to appreciate true Arminianism, which, while asserting the natural depravity of all, claims that the sisting the eloquence of these statistical returns, in atonement of Christ applies to all, and that grace is all the sober, unadorned eloquence of their array. given to all, so that a practical equipoise is effected, and all will be judged by principles which both are and shall be seen to be exactly right. So that in fact, practically the true Arminian reaches precisely the same point. God is not the author of sin. Man is not compelled to sin. We are absolutely free, and are capable of a development into perfect obedience unto God. She reaches the same result-but we cannot say that it is by so scriptural a course of argumentation as the Arminian. In the heat of argument Pelagius went too far. Arminius struck the happy mean .- Harper & Bro.'s, New York; Crocker

& Brewster, Boston. SERMONS, BY REV. EPHRAIM PEABODY, D. D., Minister of King's Chapel, Boston. With a Memoir .pressive descriptions of religious thought and life, which had greatly fettered their operations. in which Jesus Christ is regarded as the great example. Some of the descriptions are charming and Church of England, presided at the Anniversary. man .- Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston.

RECOGNITION OF FRIENDS IN HEAVEN. By Daniel Sharp, D. D. With a Memorial by John Wayland, D. D., pastor of St. James' Church, Roxbury .- This is a very neat and complete discourse of Dr. Sharp, on a subject of the deepest interest to every Christian heart. It is embellished with a beautiful portrait of the author, and forms a small, half-bound volume of 50 pages .- James French & Co., Boston.

New Music,-Six Songs, by Robert Franz; "Supplication," "Good Night," &c., with English and German words; Dream of Home, Nocturne, composed for the piano forte, by Antonio de Anguera; There is Rest for all in Heaven, ballad by W. Irving Hartshorn, author of Crown her with Roses, &c.,-Russell & Richardson, 291 Washington St., Boston.

More New Music .- Lays of the South, a collection of Songs, by F. W. Smith-such as "The Heart, the for many years, he seconded the vote of thanks to Portfolio, a collection of Melodies, arranged in the sententious, lucid, thrilling addresses, in which he easiest agreeable manner, by T. Bissett, such as stated that he was called "impudent" some forty "Away with Melancholy," &c.; The Even-tide Polka, years ago for predicting that the income of the Wesfor the piano, by Mrs. E. L. Webster; The Old Bay State, a collection of choice Polkas, Schottishes, Mazurkas, &c., such as "Flora Polka," &c.; Wayside Flowers of France and Italy, translated and adapted, by Theo. T. Barker, such as "Be still, my Heart," from Henrion; Sweet Melodies, a collection of Songs, Duetts, &c., by Wm. O. Fiske, such as "Sweet Memory's Isle;" Six Songs, written by Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, and others; music by Elizabeth Philips, such as "Moonlight."-All and more by Oliver Ditson, Washington St., Boston.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

New Parliament-Respective Measures of Reform-Re- his graphic and genial pen, which if their authorship markable Parliamentary Paper-Statistics for the were acknowledged would place him in the very first last fifteen years-Fullness of life in Protestant Brit- rank of British authors. ain-The May Anniversaries-Wesleyan Missionary Society-Dr. Etheridge, Rev. M. Christophers, Dr. M' Crie, Pastor Monod - Dr. Bunting's " Impudence" -New work on " America and American Methodism," by Rev. F. J. Jobson.

ENGLAND, May 15th, 1857. The business of the new Parliament commenced last week. In the unavoidable absence of the Queen, the speech from the throne was read by Commission. It was chiefly occupied with reference to foreign politics, such as the Treaty of Paris, the dispute between Prussia and Switzerland, the Central American Dues, the Persian war and the conflict with China.

In regard to home matters, the attention of Parliament is invited to the consolidation and improvement scandals connected with the subject of divorce and testamentary jurisdiction.

Not one word is said of organic reforms, much to the disappointment of the agitators for vote by ballot, an extension of the suffrage, and all the other schemes for increasing the power of the democratical element in our Constitution. The question of reform in Parliament was not, however, allowed to pass unnoticed, for it was mooted by Mr. Roebuck, to whom Lord Palmerston intimated that the Government were prepared to bring in a Bill for removing the defects in the Reform Act of 1832, but not during slaveholders. The free State people of Kansas will the present session.

On the question of Church-rates, too, the Premier promised that a measure should be introduced next session, but that the details of the measure the Cabinet had not yet agreed upon.

A remarkable Parliamentary paper has just been glowing eloquence which a rhetorician could protry. True, we have in these statistics the elements and indications of material prosperity only; but to those who know how closely moral and social well-being are linked with economic processes, these tables of the social questions of the day.

With regard to the population, for example, it appears that this is the country the most favorably situ- and they may as well give it up, for they will not be ated of all the Old World for the illustration of the sustained by the people. There are already some primeval blessing-increase and multiply. While moralists and statists are bewailing the decadent condition of France, its failing population and their stinted growth, as if human life were actually dying out in that country,-while other lands in southern and central Europe are believed to be in a condition little better, -- it appears that the most accurate popu- settled by the people-the actual settlers-- and when lation returns for this country give an increase of ever it comes to that, we will give an overwhelming three millions of souls within the last fifteen vote for freedom. Could we have a fair vote to-day,

But this growth tells only half the truth. For there must be added, three millions more who were tion. The old policy of Pierce is no doubt to be born and reared in Britain, but who have gone forth | maintained; of this we have too much evidence to to seek their fortunes in the United States, in Cana- think otherwise. Look at the pro-slavery cabinetda, and in Australia. This is a migration of tribes look at the appointees to office in Kansas. Mer without a parallel in modern history; yet it has whose hands are reeking with innocent blood; yes, taken place without exciting any special alarm. The murderers are the men that Buchanan judges fit to vacuum their departure created was so little noticed administer the Bogus Laws of Kansas, and to fill the -so soon filled up, that it is only on looking back at most important stations at the land office, so that it as a whole that we stand astonished at the magnitude of the result. What a fullness of life must exist among us, since we can afford to give away three solved, however, to work our way through. Kansas millions of our population in so short a period, has a glorious destiny before her. No doubt she and at the end of the time have as many more to will yet be a great and powerful State, proclaiming

And the process of reproduction is not diminished, though the source of depletion is. At the present moment our countrymen are as prolific as ever; mar- ferings, we are hopeful as to the future; for as to riages are more frequent; births are in greater proportion; diseases are mitigated, deaths diminish. and "I will repay, saith the Lord." "He will not The country increases in health with all the sanitary always chide, neither will he keep his anger forever." improvements now put in force; men are born faster, Understanding the rascality of the Bogus election land becomes every day more thickly peopled. While being placed in the hands of pro-slavery men, the this process is going on, the attractions of a foreign free State people saw there was no chance for justice, land appear to have diminished. Since the mania and I think have wisely decided to take no part in that led to the first rush for gold, there has been a the June election. The pro-slavery party having general subsidence of the human current that flowed got their matters all fixed and arranged so as to deout of the island. It runs still, but in greatly dimin- feat us by fraud, are very anxious that we should ished volume: the highest amount was in 1852, vote, but we have decided No. We will not put ourwhen it nearly touched the large aggregate of 370,- selves into their power, that they may carry out 000; though for the last two years it has not been their diabolical plot and make a fair show. More

much more than 120,000. Rapid as has been the increase of population for Lawrence, May 23d, 1857.

mental philosophy accord with the commonly re- | the last fifteen years, it bears no proportion to the in-

The people of England are now in the midst of the Anniversaries of their great Religious Societies, which take place in the month of May, in the farfamed Exeter Hall, London. These have begun well; twenty or more have already been held, and with scarcely one exception the numbers attending were unusually large, while the secretaries rejoiced to report the receipt of augmented funds.

Our own Missionary Society is now the largest Protestant organization in the world for the propagation of gospel truth. It has paid agents numbering 1,518; 632 of whom are ordained missionaries. There are full church members 114.628, besides 4.337 probationers. The income for the year amounted to £119,205, leaving a little in advance on the previous These are not doctrinal discourses, they are not fer- year. This sum had enabled the committee not only vent exhortations, they are are not profound philoso- to meet the current expenditure, but to extinguish phical essays. They are rather beautiful and im- £6,397, the last remnant of a long-standing debt. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., a member of the

some pathetic, and no one can fail to feel that the Besides the reading of the report by the Rev. J. H. preacher was an intellectual and an eminently good James, there were sixteen other speakers who moved and seconded resolutions. The two most noticeable speeches for finished eloquence and condensed thought, were those delivered by the Rev. Dr. Etheridge, and the Rev. W. Christophers. Besides our own ministers, Pastor Monod, of the French Reformed Church, Dr. M'Crie, of the English Presbyterian Church, and Thos. Chambers, Esq., of the United Presbyterian Church, spoke on the occasion. The missionary element largely prevailed. President Young traversed the whole missionary field; the Rev. W. Shaw enforced the claims of Southern Africa: the Rev. John Walker called attention to Ireland and the Rev. James Calvert with simple powerful eloquence pleaded for poor Fegee.

The venerable Dr. Bunting, now verging on his eightieth year, sat patiently through this long meeting extending over six hours, showing as intense an interest in missions as ever. As has been his wont ' &c.; for two performers on one piano; the the chairman, in doing which he delivered one of his leyan Missionary Society would soon be £50,000 a year, but that now he would be more "impudent."

and predict that it would ere long reach £150,000. At length, the Rev. F. J. Jobson's book on "America and American Methodism is in the press, and is to be published by Hamilton, Adams & Co., in the course of next month. It is illustrated from sketches taken by Mr. Jobson himself, and Dr. Hannah writes a commendatory introduction. The work will not have the novelty of Dr. Dixon's " Methodism in America," but it will doubtless possess features of interest which will find for it a much larger circle of readers among English Methodists. Mr. Jobson has already published two books which have met with very general acceptance. He has also written someat largely in our periodical literature. The London Quarterly Review contains not a few papers from

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

BRO. HAVEN :- Knowing that the readers of the Herald feel a deep interest in reference to this land of strife, we deem it our duty to keep them posted, so far as we may be able, especially with reference to our political affairs. From what I can learn, many of our warmest friends in the East are in a somewhat despondent state, as to our freedom. To such we wish to say, that it is almost the united voice of all political forces in Kansas, and on the borders, question, the Danish Convention as to the Sound | that it can never be a slave State. No doubt but large majority of the party in power are desirous of making it a slave State. But it can never be don to remain such for any length of time. The proof the law, particularly as to the punishment of slavery party may get their Constitution, and it is fraudulent breaches of trust, and the removal of the possible that they may get it through Congress. If, however, as Walker and Stanton both say, "it must be submitted to the people for action," we have nothing to fear, for we are more than ten to one, and

increasing every day. It may be asked, why I am so confident that Kansas cannot be made a slave State? To this question I would give these answers: 1. Almost the entire country, for more than one hundred and fifty miles from Missouri River, is now in the hands of free State settlers, and all the important towns are controlled by free State men. There is no room for not give up their right to the soil because the South threatens. No, never; they have possession, and they will keep it. 2. The educational and moral element of Kansas is such as will not allow of slavery. Who does not know that slavery thrives only where the common school system is published, which presents, in tabular returns, the almost entirely neglected? There are measures takmaterial condition of Britain as it appeared year by en already to establish schools in almost every settleyear for the last fifteen years. From first to last it ment in Kansas, and in quite a number of places is an affair of figures; and yet in those dry and abstract forms there are all the elements of the most in successful operation. Although the pro-slavery people were resolved to crush us out, yet thus far nounce upon the prosperity and progress of the counthey have most ingloriously failed, notwithstanding they had the whole weight of the administration to

back them. There is a good religious element in Kansas, which is decidedly opposed to the foul system of slavery. will be valued for the light which they shed on some | True, there is nominally a pro-slavery representation of ministers, and a very few members, but they may be looked upon as nominal; they are doing nothing, thirty M. E. preachers in the regular work, besides a goodly number of working local preachers and of other denominations, all of whom are exerting a powerful influence for freedom. Another fact : whatever may be the frauds that shall be practised upon us for a time, this whole question will have to be we would have a majority of ten to one.

We expect nothing at the hands of the administra every time she utters the voice at the ballot-box. " Liberty to the Captive."

Notwithstanding her present oppression and sufthey die more slowly; and, as a natural result, the law and its fraudulent provisions, the whole matter C. H. LOVEJOY.

QUERY.

public meeting: "The audience will now be ad-lressed by Mr. A. B., Esquire, of C." or, "An address dressed by Mr. A. B., Esquire, of C." or, "An address will be delivered in this place, next Sabbath evening, by Mr. L. M., Esquire, of W." In former times it was not the custom to speak of another as both Mr. and Esquire in the same breath; and I am free to say such an announcement always strikes me unpleasantly, whether from the pulpit or the platform. Will you have the goodness to inform us whether such mention of another's name is proper or not?

Titles are sometimes slightingly called tails. There re Turkish pachas of two and three, and we someimes even read of a "pacha of seven tails." But a mediately the mob dispersed. name with seven titles is rather overloaded. Incongruous titles should not, we suppose, be given to the violation of good usage.

meeting, about ninety took part in the service in about sixty-five minutes. So you see the converts are not born dumb. Praise the Lord! We are expecting and praying for the extension of the work."

Rev. S. P. Blake, of Chebeaque Island, Me., sends Rev. S. P. Blake, of Chebeaque Island, Me., sends us good news:—" We are happy to say to the friends of Zion that we have enjoyed a gracious revival interest for a few months past. We commenced a series of religious meetings in union with our Baptist brethren, which resulted, as we have evidence to believe, in the conversion of quite a number of precious souls. The members of both churches were much revived, and each participated in the fruits of nuch revived, and each participated in the fruits of

preachers, two evangelists and one colporteur.

orier summary:— Central or Principal Stations called Circuits, Chapels and other Preaching Places, Ministers and Assistant Missionaries, including Thirty Supernumeraries, ther paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day

Financially the society was more favorably circumstanced than for many years previously. The total receipts of the year were, as already announced, £119,-205 8s. 2d., thus obtained:

Ordinary Collections for Missions, Hibernian Missionary Society. Contributions for China Mission, Dividends and Interest, Lapsed Annuities,

£119.205 84. 2d. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Thos. Cham pers, Sergeant of the city of London; Rev. Dr. Ethe ridge; Rev. Robert Young, president of the Wesleyan Conference; the Rev. Frederick Monod, of Paris; Mr. J. Robinson Kay; Rev. James Calvert, from the Fejee Islands; the Rev. Wm. Shaw, a venerable misionary from Africa; the Rev. Dr. McCrie; Rev. S. V. Christophers; Mr. J. B. Falconer and others, the venerable Dr. Bunting concluding the exercises with a brief and felicitous speech, in which he gracefully alluded to the probability of its being the last time the should appear on that platform.

The amount of the collection is not mentioned in

Cincinnati Sunday Schools.—The Young Men's Christian Union has just published their sixth annual report of the Sunday Schools in Cincinnati. There are in all 99 schools, with 1,843 teachers, and 12,808 scholars. Their united libraries embrace 36,628 volumes. Of these schools, 32 are lian, 3 Congregation. brace 36,628 volumes. Of these schools, 32 are Methodist, 19 Presbyterian, 11 Baptist, 4 Episcopa-lian, 3 Congregational, 14 Union, (or Unsectarian,)

Congregationalists in Kansas .- There are already Congregational ministers in Kansas, and a General Association, it is reported, has been formed in the Territory.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. From Utah .- An arrival in Kansas from Utah i

trating many outrages upon the Gentiles and the United States authorities. Several have been murdered, and many robberies committed. The laws and courts of the United States are repudiated by order of Gov. Young, whose will is supreme, and the au-States: which it is thought will cause a stampede among the women, and bring the men to terms.

Slave-Catching in Ohic .- A few weeks since a United States Marshal undertook to capture a fugitive slave who had lived in Mechanicsburg, Chio, about six months. He resisted, and was aided by his white neighbors, and escaped. The Marshal then obtained warrants and arrested four men for aiding the fugitive, and were hurrying them off to Cincinnati for trial. A writ of habeas corpus was given by an Ohio Judge to release these four men from imprisonment, which writ was resisted by the United States Marshal, but after the companies on each side had fired a few pistol shots, the Marshal and his company surrendered, and they were held to answer the charge of resisting the laws of Ohio. Two of them gave bail and have been released from imprisonment; the others lie in jail.

Vermont Teachers' Association .- The seventh an nual session will be held in Northfield, August 18th. Addresses will be given by J. S.-Adams, Esq., Rev. Eli Ballou, Edward Bourne, LL. D., Prof. M. H. Buckham, Prof. M. A. Cummings, Rev. C. W. Cushing, Prof. W. H. Parker, and Rev. Dr. Calvin Pease. The Vt. Central Railroad, the Rutland and Burlington Conn. & Pass., Sullivan and Vt. Valley, have agreed to carry members to and from the Convention for fare one way. Certificates of attendance, for free return by R. R. will be furnished by the Rec. Sec., at the close of the meeting. The citizens of Northfield will gratuitously entertain those from abroad.

Kansas .- The indications are, as will be seen in the letter fram Kansas in to-day's paper, that the Free State men cannot without the greatest folly vote at the coming election. The officials are all on one side, and have no scruples to resort to any means to carry their ends. Gen. Wilson has been making speeches there, and Rev. Mr. Pierpont is lecturing there on temperance.

Murder in Russell, Hampden Co., Mass .- Isaac Jackon, a young Jew pedlar, was murdered on the road by one Charles Jones, who formerly lived in Montpelier, Vt. Jones has long been a suspicious character, some of the time pretending to be a Millerite preach-

er. He endervored to secrete the body of the victim, Mr. Editor:—I have more than once heard an an-councement something like this, by the chairman of ter, and when taken, inquired whether capital punishment had not been abolished.

Mob at Washington .- At the city election last week. a band of ruffians from Baltimore, called "Plug-Uglies," wearing the Know-nothing ticket as a badge, appeared, and joined by some Washington rowdies, attempted to drive the voters from the polls. Each one seemed filled with the spirit of a Brooks, but the Mayor called on the President for military force, who, in this case, thought best to give his aid. A company of marines were called out, who fired on the mob, killing eight and wounding thirty, and im-

Virginia .- All the Congress men elected, thirteen ame person, and the instance referred to above is in number, are Democrats. The Democrats in the Legislature are two to one.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. W. C. High, of Ipswich, Mass., writes:—"It may not be uninteresting to the friends of Zion to know that the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit that has visited this charge for some months past still continues. Within the past few weeks, several have given their heart to God, and joined the class. Last evening, in the "young convert's" prayer meeting, about ninety took part in the service in New Hampshire .- Gov. Haile was inaugurated on

the revival. A number of vessels that go from the laland are floating temples, in which an altar is excepted to the worship of God. To God be all the rected to the worship of God. To God be all the of agriculture, and indirectly as relates to a greater erected to the worship of God. To God be all the praise."

Baptist Mission.—The Baptists have in Germany seventy-four stations, five hundred and twelve outstations, five missionaries, and about seventy-nine other na*ive preachers and assistants. The work is greatly prospering there. In Sweden, within the year the number of Baptists has nearly doubled. The churches in that kingdom number over 1000 members, and the call for ministers waxes louder and louder. The additions to the churches by baptism

louder. The additions to the churches by baptism have been in all 1,215. Present total 6,833. In find them cheerful and zealous; and in almost all directions within a reasonable and convenient distance there are five stations, five ordained native. tance from a market, applications are made by young men for farming lands. We met recently a messeyan Missionary Society of England.—The anniversary of this society was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 4th of May, the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, M. P., in the chair. The annual report was read by the Rev. J. H. James, of which the following is a brief summary:—

The Force of Utah .- The force destined for the trate at Fort Leavenworth as soon as practicable, School Teachers, &c., Unpaid Agents, as subbath School Teachers, &c., Patl and accredited Church Members, 114.223 of trial for Church Membership, 20 trial for Church Member who says if he was young enough he would prefer the service himself.

Rhode Island .- The General Assembly of Rhode Rande Island adjourned at Newport, on Friday evening, after a session of four days. The State Normal School, now established in Providence, was directed to be removed to Bristol. An appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the erection of a bridge in Pawtucket. Assembly will meet next third Monday in January. The Providence Journal says the Assembly consist in an unusual degree of new members, and notices in its doings "a strange hos-tility to the city of Providence, for which there can

Massachusetts Scholarships.—The recent appointments to State scholarships, made by the Board of Education, are as follws:—C. C. G. Paine, Royalston; Franklin C. Flint, Shrewsbury; Benjamin F. Hastings, Lenox; William W. Russell, Canton; Edwin J. Sweet, Milford; A. F. Gage, Haverhill; W. F. Durgin, Bradford; Thomas J. Leavitt, Woburn; Edwin A. Adams. Med. George Cowdrey, Woburn; Edwin A. Adams, Medway; Daniel T. Nelson, Milford; William A. Richards, Plainfield.

persons who left Plymouth, N. H., and its neighborhood, some months since, with the intention of sattling in the West, fifteen have returned, completely cured of the disease.

Consumption at the South .- An extraordinary fee ture of recent medical experience is, that consumption prevails along the Southern sea coast of the United States, Cuba, and other West India Islands, as much as it does at the North. This is known to physicians in the West Indies.

Strangers from Over the Water .- An unus reported:—
"Their account of affairs is very exciting. The Mormons during the past winter have been perpetrating many others are the Country and the past winter have been perpetrating many others are the Country and the country and the country are the country are the country are the country and the country are the co

than at the present time. MARRIAGES. In Roxbury, June 3d, by Rev. G. Haven, Mr. Andrew J. of Gov. Young, whose will is supreme, and the authorities of the General Government treated very in-In Sciuuse, Mass., May 28, by Rev. R. Donkersley, Mr dignantly. Judge Stiles' court has been compelled to adjourn. Mrs. Farnham, of Salt Lake City, had been compelled to leave. The crime alleged against her was 'boarding Gentiles,' which was contrary to the will of the governor. The Mormons express themselves determined to resist to the death every attempt of the General Government to establish any authority in Utah. 'That was their country, and no power on earth shall interfere with them.' They had a code of laws made by themselves and they should enforce them, establish and maintain their there were all enforcements and they should enforce them, establish and maintain their there were all enforcements and they should enforce them, establish and maintain their there were all enforcements and they should enforce them, establish and maintain their there were all enforcements and they should enforce them, establish and maintain their them. should enferce them, establish and maintain their own courts in spite of all opposition." It is said Exgovernor Philip Frank Thomas, of Maryland, is appointed Governor of Utah. The contemplated plan of operations is to send a military force to Utah, and offer perfect safety to any who wish to return to the States; which it is thought will cause a stanged of Chebesque Island, Me., May 3, by Rev. S. P. Biake, Mr. Charles A. R. Webber, to Miss Susan I. Ross, both of Chebesque. of Chebeague.

In Lisbon, Me., May 24th, by Rev. Kinsman Atkinson, Mr. Wm. Ham, to Aliss Lucy Ann Smith, both of Lisbon.

In Winchester, N. H., May 25th, by Kev. O. H. Jasper, Mr. W. H. Prouty, of Royalston, Mass., to Miss Eliza A. Willis, of W.

In the village of Westerly, R. I., on the 28th of May, by the Rev. C. Hiammond, Mr. David Sunderland, to Miss Selena Sinister, all of the same place.

DEATHS

In West Newton, suddenly, on the 28th inst., Annie E., laughter of A. F. and Caroline E. Ellis, 3 years and 8 mos. The loving Saviour said, suffer such to come to me, Forbid them not, for such my kingdom is prepared; Let loving parents hear his voice, submissively obey, and yield their treasure back to him.

In Lawrence, Mass., May 29th, Arethusa W., wife of o eph Freese, and daughter of Willard and Sarah Russell, f Scarboro', Me, aged 24 years. Through the mercy of od she found pardon in the last hour, and died in hope of better life. In Brewster, Mass., Edwin, son of Capt. Godfrey Hopins, aged 20.

In Plainfield, N. H., suddenly of cholera infantum, Hary Frankin, only chied of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus P. Whitater, of Saxonville, Mass., aged 16 months and 13 days.
That star went down in beauty, yet it shineth sweetly now,
In the bright and dazzling coronet which decks the Saviour's brow;
He bowed to the destroyer whose shafts none may repel,
But we know, for God hath told us, 'He doeth all things
well." In Willimantic, Conn., May 20, from lung fever, Mr. Wil-iam F. Essex, aged 70 years.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from May 30 to June 6. Letters Received from May 30 to June 6.

JA Ames—James Adams—P Bennett—J D Butlet—E B
Bradford—R C Bailey—W F Blackmer—G 8 Barnes—L B
Bates—J W Bridge—G Burnham—H M Bridge—F E Brown
—G N Bryant—J M Bailey—G B Chadwick—L Cady—Isaac
F Cady—H W Conant—Geo W Carpenter—J H Cooley—J
M Clark—J Cape—J Cady—A J Copelsnd—Charles Carpenter—Carlion & Porter—J Cobb—J M Carroll—D Clarke
—F A Crafts—S S Cummitage—E Davies—L T Daly—G 8
Dearborn—J H Earle—H Eaton—E Evans—J P French—J F
FORG—A Folsom—J E Gifford—Geo W Greeley—S V Gerry
—Watts Gibbs—D Gage—A Hitchcock—W Hurst—J Hall
—D W C Huntington—D B Holt—J E Heald—W J Hambleton—C Hanmond—O H Jasper—C D Ingraham—H
blohneon—O F Ingraham—A Kidder—S G Kellogg—B
Luf Kin—J Le Seur—Titos Little—G R Lawless—Hiram
Murphy—W D Malcom—j H Meader—C A Merrill—P 8
Mather—C H Payne—E W Parker—Geo Pratt—L W Prescott—S W Pierce—Luther Rich—Gardeer Rico—D Richards—G W T Rogers—I P Roberts—Ita Richardson—A
Redman—S W Russell—J E Shelfield—John Smith—W E
Sheldon—E W Stetson—Cornelius Ston—C H Smith—E ards-G W T Rogers.

Redman-S W Russell—J E Shemeld—John Smith—W E Sheldon—E W Stetson—Cornelius Stone—C H Smith—E Smith—G D Strout—N A Soule—W S Studley—Mary A Savage—I A Swetland—Charles Stewart—D F Thompson—TB I readwell—S Tupper—B M Walker—Wm H Wight—W F Ward, Junius Wires—A S Weed—N Webb—L Wight—D Wait—M E Wright—John Young.

Naw England Methodist Depository,

New England Me

6 Cornhill, Bos

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, Bucksport, Me. Rev. I. A. Swetland, Basaboo, 8 auk Co., Wis. FOR MISSIONS.—Received by Rev. J. Young, from the M. E. Church, Mt. Vernon, Me., Ten Dollars, to constitute Rev. True Whittier and Rev. J. W. Hathaway, Life Members of the Maine Conference Missionary Society.

J. P. Magr.

June 10.

S. S. UNION.—The Sunday School Union of Division No. 3, Boston District, will hold its next convention at Milford, on Wednesday, June 24, commencing at 10 o'clock A M, and continue through the day. The Mithodist Sabbath Schools in Milford, Franklin, Mendon, Hopkinton, Holliston and Natick, compose the division. From each of the above schools we expect not a delegation, but the whole school; and that each school with their pastor, will be prepared to entertain the convention with short speeches, dialogues, single pieces spoken, and singing, their proportional part of the time. If a storm should prevent the gathering on the day named, it will be understood to meet the next day. All friends of Sabbath Schools are invited Per order. J. W. Lawis, Secretary. Hopkinton, June 10.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY. ANNIVERSARY EX-ERCISES AND ALUMNI GATHERING. June 22d. Monday evening, 8 o'clock—Exhibition by the Music Class. " 23d. Tu A. M., from 8 to 12, Examination of

Cinses:
P. M. 2 1 2. Poem before the "Pierian Association," by the Hon. William Starks, of Manchester. N. H., and an address before the "Athena," by E. O. Haven, D. D. P. M., 8 o'clock, Oration and Poem before the "Young Men's Debating Club and Lyceum" Poem by Rev. Wm. S. Studley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Oration by

Club and Lyceum? Poem by Rev. Wm. S. Studley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Oration by

"24th. Wednesday, A. M., from 8 to 12, Examination of Classes.

"P. M., 2.1-2. Oration by Hon. John W. Foster, of Monson, and Poem by Rev. Nelson Stetson, of Middletown, Ct., before the Alumni.

Evening, 8 o'clock, Oration by Edward B. Otheman, Esq. of Chelsea, and Poem by Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, before the "Union Philosophical Society"

"25th. Thursday, A. M., 9 o'clock, Ladies' Exhibition.

"P. M., 2 "Gentlemen's Exhibition.

"Evening, 8 o'clock, Ladies' Exhibition.

"Evening, 8 o'clock, Social Gathering.

The Examining Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Rev. Wm. Rice, Wm. Henshaw, of Spencer, Rev. J. S. Barrows, Dr. Geo L. Cook, of Milford, Rev. J. W. Dadmun. Calvin Cutter, M. D., of Warren, Rev. H. P. Andrews Edward B. Otheman, of Chelsea Rev. H. W. Warren, C. A. Winchester, Eq., of Springfield; Wm. Noble, of Boston; Rev. J. L. Estey, Rev. S. Landon, and others not reported. The members of the Committee are requested to meet for organization on Monday evening, June 2dd, in the Hall of the "Pierian Association," commencing on Tuesday morning, June 23d, at 9 o'clock. The "west section" of the "new boarding, house" will be in readiness for the entertainment of company—and private families in the vicinity will show their usual hospitality. M. Raxmond.

DOVER DISTRICT.—The Dover District Ministeria association will meet on Tuesday and Wednesday, July and 8, at Newmarket. The following is the programme of the exercises:—

and S. at Newmarket. The following is the programme of the exercises:

EKPCHES OF SERMONS.

ROmans 14th chapter—verses in the following order—1.

S. Holman; 2 and 3. G. S. Dearborn; 4. E. S. Stubbs; 5. F. A. Hewes; 6. E. Smith; 7 and 8. C. Young; 9. E. Mason; 10. J. Hall; 11. C. Holman; 12. N. L. Chase; 13. D. W. Barber; 14. E. Scott, 15. G. W. T. Rogers; 16. J. W. Johnson; 17. J. L. Trefren: 18. C. R. Hiarding; 19. L. Draper; 20. W. Hewes; 21. C. W. Dinemore; 22. W. McDonsid; 23. S. P. Hieath; Rom. xv. 1. A. Folsom; 2. E. H. Legro; 3. J. Thurston; 4. H. Chandler; 5 and 6. J. B. Holman; 13. Joseph Hayes.

Local and superannuated brethren not named above, are requested to attend, prepared on texts and topics of their own selection.

F. A. Hewes,

J. Thurston,

At the above meeting the subject of a camp meeting will come up from the committee appointed last year, and a final consultation must be had. A general attendance is therefore desired. A grove near Newmarket Junction has been proposed, and the brethren are desired to inspect it. Brethren from Concord District, come and consult with us. The District Seconds will meet in connection with the above meeting, on Taesday, at 2 colock, P. M., to estimate and apportion the claim of the prerioting elder.

South Newmarket, June 10.

NEWBURY SEMINARY—ANNIVERSARY EXER.

NEWBURY SEMINARY-ANNIVERSARY EXER-ES, June 22d, 23d and 24th, 1857.
aday, 22d, 1 o'clock, P. M., Examination.
Address by Dr. John Ross Dix.

Tuesday, 23d, Examination during the day.

So colock, P. M. Address before the Æsthetic Society, by Rev. C. W. Cushing.

Wednesday, 21th, 10, A. M., Student's Exhibition

7.1.2 P. M., Exercises of the Graduating Class.

Admual Meeting of Trustees of Newbury Seminary, Monday, June 22d, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRENTISS KNIGHT, Secretary. Annual Meeting of Trustees of Newbury Female Colle-glate Institute, Tuesday, June 23d. at 1 o'clock, P. M. June 10. 2w. CHARLES W. CUSHING, Secretary.

CAMP MEETING AT EAST POLAND, ME .- A c meeting will be held at East Foland, on ground owned the Meland of Station, which was a compared to the Meland of Station, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, commence on Tuesday. Sept. 1, to hold over the Sabbal Italis ground is leased for the term of seven years, and it liss ground is leased for the term of seven years, and it may be supported to the seven years, and the seven seven to the ministry a membership, let us make this a grand rallying point for permanent camp meeting on the Gardiner District.

Yours in hope of a good camp meeting.

JOSATHAN FARRANK, TRUE, JOSATHAN FARRANK, TRUE, JOSATHAN FARRANK, JOSATHAN FARRA

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. BUCKSPORT DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. BUCASPOR.
Orrington, &c.,
E. Bucksport, &c.,
N. Bucksport, &c.,
Ellaworth, &c.,
Penobscot, Castine, N. Penobscot, &c.,

July

July Penobscot, Castine, N. Penobsc Deer Isle, &c. Brooksville, evening, Columbia, &c., Indian River, P. M. and eve., Lubec, &c.,

18 19 [Remainder soon.] P. S.—The places thus named are those of the regul Quarterly Conference, and those on week day will cons of an adjourned Quarterly Conference and one sermon. Full attendance of members of Quarterly Conference expected, and the Recording Stewards will please ha helr books present in every instance. What say? CAMP MEETINGS.—There will be two camp meeting on the District this year, at Northport and at—_in the astern part of the District. Will the secretaries of the serial camp meetings, last fall, please inform me immediately of the time Exed by vote for holding them this year?

From the New England Farmer.

A mistake occurs in the appointments you publish, of o Conference. Patter Mission—to be supplied. Surry—F. A. Soulz. MARKETS.

BOSTON MARKET-RETAIL PRICES. CORRECTED FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER JUNE 6. of whole animal, or by the Shellbarks, Pbu,000 @ 0 SEEDS. Clover, North, fb, 16 @ Do. Western, 14 @ 1 Canary, \$\mathcal{P}\$ bu, 0 00 @ 5 0 HerdsGrass,bu, 3 75 @ 4 0 Red Top, N. bu, 1 50 @ 1 7 Do. do. South, 0 90 @ 1 0 COAL AND WOOD Beans, white, bu. 2 50 Cranberries, bu, 0 00 (Asparagus, bunch. 08/ Radisher, bu do. 2d do, 20 @
sese, new milk, 10 @
prime sage, 00 @
four meal. 00 @
rd.North.P fb, 15 @ Radishes, bunch, 04 @ Green Peas Ppk, 00 @ Fomatoes, Ppk, 00 @ Lettuce, head, 6 @ Pickles, Pgal, 37 @ HAY. Peppers, 00 Carrots, P bushel, 50 Onions, P bu, 00 Potatoes, P bbl, 2 50

dried, tb lb, 15@ 20 BOSTON MARKET-WHOLESALE PRICES. COFFEE-P tb. PROVISIONS-4 mos. P bl . Domingo, FISH-P quintal. 3 12@ 3 75 0 00@ 0 00 00 00@00 00 00 00@00 00 0 00@ 0 00 FLOUR & MEAL-P bbl. altimore,H.st, 7 25 @ 7 75 enessee, ex.bd, 8 00@09 50 enessee,fan do, 0 00@ 0 00 enessee,com.do, 0 00@ 0 00 FRUIT-P box FRUIT—P box.

Raisins, bunch, 4 50@4 60
Raisins, bl.mrk, 00 60@0 00
Raisins, Suit. 1b, 00@ 00
Currants, 18@ 20
Figs, Turkey, 06@ 10
Figs, Malaga, 0@ 0
Figs, Bleme, 10@ 14
Lemons, Mal.box, 2 75@ 3 37 Havana White, Havana Brown, TEA-P tb. GRAIN-P bushel GRAIN—p basel:
Corn, west, yel, 60 2 1 00
Corn, do. white, 93 3 55
Oate, Northern, 00 3 00
Date, Scathern, 00 0 00
What, western, 0 0 0 00
White Beans, 1 50 2 0

FRUIT.

MOLASSES-P gallon.

MOLASSES—F gairon. Hav. & Mart. tart, 00@ 40 Do. sweet, 54@ 55 Trinidad, 58@ 60 Porto Rico, 00@ 00 New Orleans, 00@ 00

POTATOES-P bbl.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURBDAT, June 4, 1867.

At Market 900 Beef Cattle, 120 Stores, 950 Sheep and Lambs, and 2500 Swine.

Lambs, and 2500 Swine.

Keas (lattle—Extra \$10 00; first quality \$9 50; And sold by Druggists throughout the United States and And sold by Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces.

Do. Ningyong,

Sax. & Mer. fleece.

i and i blood, Common i blo Pulled, extra,

WOOL-Domestic-P bl.

Hipzs-8; a 9 cts. per lb.; none but slaughtered at this HIDES—35 a 9 cts. per 1b.; none but singniered at tharket.

Tallow—10 cts.; rough 8 cts. per 1b.

PRITS—91.75 each. Calf Skins. 14 a 15 cts. per 1b.

Wonning Oxen—880. 125, 130, 180, a 210.

EREEF AND LAWSE—83. 84 a 5; extrs. 87, 8 a 10.

MILCH COWS—830. 35, 40. 60 a 75; common do, \$40.

Veal Calves—840, 5, 6 a 9.

YEALLINES—none.

YearLives—none.
THARK YEARS OLD—\$45 a 50.
SYORES, TWO YEARS OLD.—\$25, 40 to 50.
SWINZ—8 a 5 cts.—Retail 9; to 10; cts. Fat Hogs, ur ressed, still fed 7;c, corn fed, 8;c.

Advertisements.

STEREOTYPING, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING. By KENDALL & BLANEY, No. 6 Washington Street, Boston. Feb 28 NEW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY,

N EW YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY, Charlotteville, Scholaris Co., N. Y. rrof. Jons Frrousox, A. M., Principal. Assisted by able Professors and Teachers.

Board, Washing. Fuel, Incidental Expenses and Tuition in Common English, only \$21 per quarter of eleven weeks. The next quarter will commence July 13th. Separate departments for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ladies graduating will receive Diplomas, and will be furnished with good situations to teach if desired. Catalogues giving full information, sent gratis, by applying to the Principal.

June 10 6w

TROY BELL FOUNDERY. JONES & HITCHCOCK, Proprietors, Manufacture and keep constantly on hand—Bells for Churches; Bells for Factories; Bells for Steamboats; Bells for School Houses; Bells for Plantations; Bells for Loomotives; Bells for Carriages; Bells for Ships, and Fog Bells. Hung with "Patent Rotary Yokes," wheels, frames, tolling hammer and springs attached to clappers, &c. Complete and Warranted. Letters addressed to the subscribers at Troy, Rens'r Co., N.Y., will meet with prompt attention.

JUNES & HITCHCOCK.

June 10

June 10 DISEASE OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. The Subscriber, in connection with his general practice, gives special attention to the examination and treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Office hours from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M. No. 2 Warren Street, Boston. June 3 ly WM. LEACH, M. D.

H. G. HERRICK, Attorney and Counsellor a Law, SI Washington Street, (17 Joy's Building,) Boston. Residence, Cliftondale. 6mos Dec 10

OUR AIM TO FEED THE HUNGRY. A. J. OUR AIM TO FEED THE HUNGRY. A. J. HALL'S Ladies' and Gestriemn's Disine Saloon. These elegant Saloons are centrally located, near Court Square, and are fitted up in a style that cannot fail to please the public. The edibles dispensed there are the best the market affords; they are served up after a fashion to tempt the palate of the most fastidious.

The prompt and polite attention to patrons gives it a domestic and home-like appearance to every guest. A bill of fare, with an excellent variety, is published daily. A separate Dialng Room for the accomodation of ladies. Meals at all Hours of the accomodation of ladies.

A. J. HALL, 12 & 14 Niles' Block, City Hall Avenue.

Gentlemen's Entrance No. 14, Ladies No. 12.

CHURCH BELLIS. The Subscriber, having cast a number of thousand CHURCH BELLS, and obtained two Gold and four Silver medals at the different fairs over competitors, offers these facts as the best evifairs over competitors, once the state over competitors, once the solid fence he can give of his claim to patronage. Orders solid fletd.

GEORGE II. HOLBROOK,
April 29

Last Medway, Mass.

CHURCH ORGANS. For Sale by the Suberibers, a variety of Second Hand Organs, suitable for Churches, Halls, or Lecture Rooms; they are built by some of the best builders, and vary in price from \$250 to \$1000. They have all been put in perfect order, and can be reen at our Factory on Iremont Street.

Boston, April 22 tf E. & G. G. HOOK. BUY AND TRYIT!! Smith's Curative, DUY AND TRYIT!! Smith's Curative,
Cleansing Compound.

This article has been circulated by the Proprietor in
many parts of New England for nearly nine years, giving
universal satisfaction. Numerous cases of Neuralgia,
Headache. Toothache, Ague, Sore Throat, Chilblaias, Sore
Lips, Sprains, Dysentery, Cholic. Cholera-Morbus, Croup,
Burus, Scalds, Cuts, Erysipelas Frost Bites, Rheumatism,
Cramp, Sickness and pain at the Stomach, &c., have been
especially relieved or permanently cured with the abovenamed article, by bathing the parts affected, or for inward
pain by drinking about one tea spoonful in half cup warm
water, perfectly safe, any way.

This Compound is considered superior to anything in
use for 'emoving Spots of Paint, Pitch, Oils, &c., from
Clothing.

SMITH'S HEALING AND STRENGTHENING PLASTER is an excellent remedy for Lame Side, Corns, &c.

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D. C. COLESWORTHY, 66 Cornhill, Boston, General Agent. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

May 27 DR. J. R. DILLINGHAM, Dental Surgeon, "Treatment of the Teeth from Infancy to Old Age".—For-merly Editor of the "Dental Mirror," "Quackery in the Dental Profession," &c. Office, 127 Court Street, Boston.

The following recommendations are most respectfully From Rev. Jacob Sanborn Lyon, Mass., 1844.

Lyon, Mass., 1844.

I have a pleasure in saying that Dr. Dillingham has extracted, cleansed, filled, and also set twelve new teeth for my family, all of which have given the most perfect satisfaction; and I would recommend him to all who may wish to employ a dentist. to employ a centest.

From Rev. F. Upham.

I have the pleasure to say that Dr. Dillingham has practised in my 1amily as a Dentist with perfect satisfaction, and I would cheerfully recommend him to all who may need his professional service.

Edgardowa, March 11, 1850.

Led his professional service.

Edgartown, March 11, 1850.

From Hon. Daniel Webster.

I am well informed that Dr. J. R. Dillingham is thoroughly instructed in his profession as a Dentist, and has had considerable practice. He proposes to go to California, and I give him this with pleasure, to serve as a general atter of introduction.

I letter of introduction.

Smos

March 18

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE. We are still prepared to supply the Sunday School Advocate to all who have not had it, and to increase the number to those schools now receiving it. It is so beautiful and good that none of our children should be without it. TERMS OF POSTAGE.

The postage will be 12 cents a year, or half a cent per number if paid at the office where it is received.

If ordered of J. P. Maore, and the postage is paid by him at Boston, it will be 6 cents a year, or one quarter of cent per number, on packages containing sixteen copies or more.

Therefore, all wishing them at the lowest terms by mail, will forward 26 cents per copy as payment in full for the year, for paper and postage.

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Terms moderate. No extras. No class system. Students can enter at any time, and such as desire it are aided in obtaining suitable EMPLOTMENT, see last Annual Catalogue, which may be had by mail, free. Separate department for Females. Day and evening sessions. GEORGE N. COMER, ANDE.EW C. DENISON, O. B LINTON, Principals, aided by able Assistants. Dec 6 ly TAMES PYLE'S DISTETIC SALERATUS

JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.
A little over one year has elapsed since James Pyle's
Dietetic Saleratus was first put in the market, during which
time Halfa Million pounds have been sold; the greater
part thereof within the last three months.
This is unprecedented in the success of new articles—a
striking proof of its superiority over common saleratus.
Every woman that has tried it recommends it to her friends.
In this way it has been made known to thousands, who declare that it excels every other baking material in use.
It is entirely free from all caustic impurities which in
common saleratus is so destructive to the digestive organs,
and may be used with as much safety as flour. Beware of
spurious articles under the name of "Dietetio." JAMES
PYLE'S Dietetic Saleratus is packed in pound packages
with his name thereon without which none is genuine.
For sale by Levi Bartlett & Co., Emmons, Danforth &
Scudder, French, Fuller, & Fogg. & D. Winslow & Co.,
and by grocers generally throughout New England.

March 4

er Remedy.

This is one of the greatest scientific medical discoveries ever made, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first lose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, 'rom the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a Discased Liver.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, Or Liv-

Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the preprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by discolving gums, and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison, that are usually resorted to.

To all those who follow these directions a cure is positive-

are usually resorted to.

To all those who follow these directions a cure is positively guaranteed. Sick Hardage can be cured by the use of two tea-spoonsful taken as soon as the attack is felt. The Invigorator neer fails to cure sour stomach or the bad effects experienced after eating.

Bi lous attacks yield readily to one bottle, and Chronic Diarrhoa, difficult as it is to cure, is never troublesome to those who take the invigorator.

For Dyspepsia or Jaun'ice, nothing in the known world acts so fully or cures so quickly as the Invigorator. It removes all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin. For Night Mare, take a dose before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative. For Night Mare, take a does before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative.

For Night Mare, take a does before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative.

For Female Obstructions it is a safe and sure remedy, as it removes the cause of the disease.

Costiveness cannot exist where the Invigorator is freely taken, while Choice yields readily to a few doses.

It must be known that all these are Liver diseases, or caused by a deranged Liver, and to cure them needs a Liver medicine, and one of great power. The Invigorator is such as medicine; it has medicinel powers, never before discovered, that will cure all diseases of the Liver, no matter of how long standing or what may be their form. The active medicinal virtues extracted from the gums used is such as to be astonishing to all who see their effects, for none can use the medicine without receiving benefit. It acts as a gentic Cathartic, and should always be taken in sufficient quantities to operate on the bowels gently. The best way to take it is to take the medicine in the mouth, then take some water and swallow both together. In this way the medicine will scarcely be tasted.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New-

Advertisements.

AMBROTYPES! J. E. JUDD, Successor to Asa White, Ambrotypist, No. 35 Washington Street, over the office of Zion's Herald. Pictures of all sizes and styles, in frames or cases. A good assortment of cases con-stantly on hand. Frices liberal. May 20

TO LADIES. New England Medical Insti-Office corner of Summer and Hawley Streets, Boston, (Office towns of Summer and Rathery Streets, Spaces).

(Office hours from P. A. M. to 2 P. M., each day.)

This Institute has been established by E. SMALL, M. D.,
who for many years has devoted exclusive attention to the
tudy and oure of discesse of the Uterus, In all its various

study and cure of disease of the Uterus, in all its various forms.

At this Institute, Uterine disease is treated upon principles combining all the scientific discoveries upon the subject, both of this country and Europe. Boarding-places will be provided for all who wish.

Dr. Suall is the author of a treatise on Inflammatory and Uterative Disease of the Uterus, entitled "Ladies" Medical Instructor," written expressly for the benefit of Ladies, in which the numerous symptoms are fully described. This is a duodecimo volume of 264 pages. It has been received by the public with great favor, and has received the most flattering notices from the press. It will be forwarded, post-paid, to any part of the country upon the reception of 20 po-tage stamps. po-tage stamps.
The following is an extract from the above work:
GENERAL AND LOCAL SYMPTOMS.

GENERAL AND LOCAL SYMPTOMS.

Inflammatory ulceration of the neck of the Uterus is characterized by pain and weakness in the small of the back, through the hips, and sometimes extencing down the lower limbs, with weakness and trembling of the knees; pain and soreness in the sides of the bowels, just forward of the hip bones, in the region of the ovaries; obstructions, and burning or scalding distress in passing water, with an inclination to pass it often; bearing-down distrees, throbing or pulsation in the region of the Uterus and small of back; pain and soreness in the lower extremity of the spine; the bowels are usually, but not always oostive; there is usually a cold state of the system, especially of the hands, feet, and lower limbs, with a feeble and sluggish circulation. In most cases there is a discharge of mucus or pus, which will be more particularly noticed hereafter. The pain in the back is somewhat peculiar, being a dull, heavy ache, accompanied with a peculiar weakness,—the patient sometimes saying that she feels as if her back were broken. Bearing-down, or a dragging sensation, when standing or walking, is a very common and distressing symptom, particularly with married women who have had children. Its effects upon the nervous system is very marked, and is often most severe and distressing. Indeed, there is no malady which afflicts the human family, that so completely, and to such an extent, deranges and prostrates the whole nervous system, as Uterine Cleases in an advanced stage.

ly, and to such an extent, deranges and prostrates the whole nervous system, as Uterine ciseases in an advanced stage.

Its effects upon the mind also, acting through the medium of the diseased nerves, are no less direful than upon the body, sometimes causing a degree of gloom and depression of spirits which are indescribable, and which to the sufferer, often appear insupportable.

She will sometimes have distressing forebodings of some severe calamity which she thinks is about to beful herself, ar some of her friends, and such are sometimes the gloom and depression of spirits, and mental suffering, that she feels an inclination to weep, and gives vent to her feelings by an effusion of tears. But should the inquiry be made, "Woman, why weepest thou?" she would be unable to give an answer or assign a definite cause for her feelings. Sometimes, in this distressed state of mind, she indulges great fear of becoming insane, and this fear is by no means groundless, for many a case of insanity has its origin in a diseased state of the Uterine organs. This is proved by the fact, that, in such cases, removing the Uterine diseases restores the patient to her right mind.

Several such cases have come under my treatment, some of which I shall narrate in the course of this work. In addition to the above, the following symptoms are often present, and sometimes are very severe,—such as a faint, sinking feeling at the stomuch, palpitation of the heart, a sense of fullness and pain, and sometimes distincts of the head, impaired dispection, loss of memory, mental anxiety and resilessness, impatience, frettinees, deepondency, restless eleep, frightful dreams, numbness or insensibility of the limbs, or one side of the body, weakness of the eyes, etc.

Some ladies of amiable disposition, under the depressing

bility of the limbs, or one side of the body, weakness or the eyes, etc.

Some ladies of amiable disposition, under the depressing influence of inflammatory Uterine disease, become morose, suspicious and censorious.

The following names are given as references:—Mrs. E. M. Porter, 7 Oxford Street, Boston; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ballou, 2d, Medford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bigelow, Holliston, Mass.; Mrs. Eliza W. Thurston, Lyme, N. H.; Miss Ann M. Weston Plymouth, Mass.; Hon. E. K. Whitaker, Custom House, Boston; Marshall S. Rice, Esq., Newton Centre, Mass.; Dr. A. C. Smith and lady, Cambridge port, Mass; Miss Lucy E. Decker, Richmond, Me; Win Rice, Esq., 99 State Street, Boston; R. C. Hooper, Esq., 18 Central Wharf, Boston. 6m eow April 22

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Manufacturers of Me-The First Premium over all competitors, at the Fair the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, at the Naheld at Columbus, Ulito, was awarded to the manuscurrers.

By means of a new method of Voicing known only to
themselves, they have succeeded in removing the harsh and
buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendering the tones full, clear and organ like.
The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer
to execute the most rapid music without blurring the tones.
The swell is arranged to give great expression.
THIE FEDAL BASS MELODEONS are designed particularly for Churches, Lodges, Halle, &c. It is arranged
with two manusle or banks of Keys, the lower set running
an octavo higher than the other, and may be used separateand thus set in one case two distinct instruments; or. n octave highes the coase two distinct Instruments, y, and thus get in one case two banks of keys may be by the use of the coupler, the two banks of keys may be connected with the Pedal Buss, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 10.0 to 1500 persons.

THE ORGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and THE ORGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and relief to the church in the chart of keys, and

THE ORGAN as ELOBEON is designed for partor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranges with two banks of Keys, and when used together by means of the coupler, is capable of as great volume of power as the Church Instruments, when used without the Fedals.

Also, every variety of MELODEON for Parlor use.
Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our Manufactory, being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious Buildings, 511 WASHINGTON STREET, We have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skillful work-

employ none but the most experienced and skiliful workmeth.

I short, we will promise our oustomers an Instrument
can if not superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee
ENTIRE AND PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested
in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our
Rooms at any time, and examine or test the Instruments
on exhibition for sale, at their lesure.

As a still further guarantee to the public as to the excellence of the MELODEONS from our Manufactory, we beg
leave to refer, by permission, to the following Piano Forte
Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our Instruments, and will give their opinion when called upon:
Chickering & Sons, Hallet & Cumston, T. Gilbert & Co,
William P. Emerson, A. W. Ladd & Co., George Hews,
Woodward & Brown, Newell & Co.

MELODEONS RENTED.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited
as part payment of the purchase money. This mativer is
worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair
test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at the
expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of a

Expense of the manufacture, re-gear's reat.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston. with each or satisfactory ref-ences, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully exe-cuted as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms. PRICE LIST.

Scroll leg, 412 octave, Scroll leg, 5 octave, Scroll leg, 5 octave, Plano style, 5 octave, Plano style, extra finish, 5 octave, Plano style, carved leg, Plano style, 2 sete of Keeds, Plano style, 6 octave, Organ Melodeon, Organ Melodeon, extra finish, Pedal Bass Melodeon, Fedgi Bass Melodeon,

Letters, certificates and notices from the press, from all parts of the world, may also be seen at our salesroom.

Descriptive circulars sent free to any address.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, 511 Washington Street, (near Boylston Market,) Boston.

9mo June 10

(and who does not?) are cautioned against the numerous imitations of our INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER, under the name of "Baking Powders," "Invariable Yeast Powders," &c., which are for the most part weak, unreliable and sometimes deleterious preparations, and have done much to shake the confidence of people who have need them. We have made our powder now about fifteen years, and re think it has proved its title "Infallible," to those who ave regularly used it. We now with confidence intro-NUTRITIVE YEAST POWDER,

NUTRITIVE YEAST POWDER, for the same purpose, which is asstrong and efficacious and makes the bread whiter and sweeter.

As it requires no time for the dough to rise, but may be mixed and baked immediately, it will be found exceedingly convenient, and as it makes fifty pounds more bread from a barrel of Flour, than by the ordinary mode, it is economical, and as no substance is used in its manufacture but what may be found in wheat and other cereals, it must be healthy.

This Yeast Fowder is especially adapted to Tea Bisouit, Rolls, Buckwheat and other Griddle cakes, and for the butter for pot pies, dumplings and puddings. A little added to sponge cakes and other sweet cakes just before they are baked, makes them very light and saves a part of the ergs. For sale by Grocers generally.

PRESTON & MERRILL, Corner of Congress and Pur-hase Streets. Nov 5 T. GILBERT & CO., Grand, Parlor Grand and Square PIANO-FORTE Manufactory, 484 Washington Street, Boston. New York Warerooms, 419 & 421 Broadway, corner of Canal Street.

The present Senior partner being the oblest Plano Manufacturer in Boston. This firm has within the last year introduced some very important and material

IMPROVEMENTS. An entire set of new scales have been made, including a new scale for a Grand Piano forte. The first Piano made from it received the award of a Silver Medal at the last Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. By the peculiar construction of said new scales, they have greatly improved their Square Piano-fortes, by increasing the vibration, clearness, and purity of tone. They have also adopted a NEW IMPROVED ACTION, which is simple in its con-NEW IMPROVED ACTION, which is simple in its con-

artuction, very sensitive to the most delicate touch, operates without a spring, (an advantage possessed by no other action,) and therefore requires little, if any regulating, by the changes of weather or climate; combines all the most desirable qualities sought for during the last twenty years. For which a Medal was awarded at the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechinic Association. These instruments were supported to the last property of the contraction of the contractio Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. These instruments are all prepared for Coleman's Patent

ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT, in which there is combined with the Piano-forte, a Wind Instrument, the same keyboard controlling both in such a manner, that either can bused separate, or both together, thus furnishing an instrument for Organ or Piano music, or that may be combined at the pleasure of the negformer, in orchestral effects. ment for Organ or Plano music, or that may be combined at the pleasure of the performer, in orchestral effects. IRON FRAMES. From a knowledge of the fact that Plano-fortes made without metalic frames, (as was the case in some of the first to which the Æolian was applied,) were constantly subject to variations in pitoh by changes of temperature, many persons have honestly supposed it impracticable, and inexpedient, to combine a Wind with a Stringed Instrument. But having the strings connected with the entire iron frame at both ends, (as all are now made by this firm,) entirely obviates this difficulty. The strings and frame expanding and contracting together, which preserves a uniform pitch in the Plano, so that no additional tuning is required over the ordinary Piano-forte, to keep the Piano in tune with the Reeds.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have repeatedly been MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have repeatedly been

mediate these manufacturers, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other places, but have never, (previous to 1856,) in any advertisement, handbill or circular, been stluded to in a single instance, by them, having always relied upon the character of their instruments, which have now been before the public about thirty years. THE FACT may be stated that at the last Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, they were awarded SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, for GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.

All orders by mail, or otherwise, as faithfully executed as if the parties were personally present, and will be warranted to give satisfaction.

HARUM MERBILL, Funeral Undertaker, No. 6 Court Square. House 155 Shawmut Aveauc. Everything connected with the above furnished at the shortest notice. April 8

Moetry.

For the Herald and Journal. TO THE MEMORY OF ANNA S. HAVEN.

The joys of thought were thine; the many-hued The joys of thought were time; the many-award Immortal landscapes of the poet's ken; 'Twas thine to roam through fields of mind subdued By noblest enterprise of mightiest men. With such thou hadst companionship; and when The wearied pinions of thy soul no more
Could press its flight through mazy realms unseen,
'Twas thine, devout, to look still upward, and adore.

The joys of love were thine; a cheerful home Where kind affections centred; and, caressed By parents, brothers, sisters fond, 'mid whom Thou wast the youngest-shall we say, the best? Recalling oft the image of the blest Who earlier left us for the world on high, Didst thou, serene, with love's own stamp impressed, Attract and charm, complete and beautify The band, in whom bereaved, thy memory cannot die!

The joys of Christian duty, too, were thine; To Jesus joined in early childhood's day; And other wouthful hearts didst thou entwine Around thine own, and teach them how to pray, And sing the praise of God in sacred lay. Twas thy delight the path to Heaven to show, And by the footstep trace that narrow way, Where plants celestial by the roadside grow, And converse with high Heaven the joyful pilgrims

The joys of pain were thine-for pain hath joys; Weaning the soul from all terrestrial toys; Strengthening the faith, of heavenly biiss ensured For sufferers and by suffering procured. In hope and patience were "the rules obeyed;" Till the freed soul, no more in fiesh immured, To us unseen, in holy light arrayed,

The joys of Heaven ARE THINE; we know it well. Where murmuring waves still break along the shore We need support, and grace divine implore. Thou shalt not come to us, but we to thee; Our wearled spirits soon with thine shall soar. United then again the band shall be

Shetches.

For the Herald and Journal. "NO NIGHT IS THERE." Night drew her sable folds around The floral vale below; The daisies wept till early morn With aunbeams was aglow.

It was night in the quiet rural village of M-The farmer's toil for the day was ended, the mechanic's tools were at rest, the smith's hammer reposed on its anvil, the politicians assembled at the post office were discussing the probable issue of their favorite schemes in subdued tones, seemingly impressed with awe by the chastened light gleaming out the windows of the church edifice on the opposite corner. A feeling of deep interest in those matters relative to the soul's best good, had been for sometime disclosing itself among the young people of the place, and the village pastor deemed it proper to engage in some extra means of devotion for their special benefit.

Meetings were accordingly held for a succession of continuous and the viells reveal to the result of the result o evenings, and the result proved that the work was not of man—the Holy Spirit crowned them with large success. The aged and the youth together sought a personal acquaintance with the same Saviour, and unitedly yielded their hearts a wilsaviour, and unitedly yielded their hearts a wil-ling oblation to him, and began to lay up for them-selves treasures in heaven, a good foundation against the time to come. Numbered with the grateful recipients of divine favor on that happy occasion, was the blithe and youthful Annie L., the loved and only child of a truly pious but widowed mother. Naturally possessing a light and impulsive temperament, she was often found and impulsive temperament, she was often found amid the pleasure-loving circles the gayest of the gay; but the mother's ardent plea for her cherished one at length prevailed, her Abrahamic faith triumphed, and side by side, mother and daughter joined in a song of praise to Him who had redeemed them, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Months glided past, and the young disciple experienced ever-increasing delight in the new life she had commenced. Winter came and went joyously, bringing in its train a routine of pleasant

she had commenced. Winter came and went joyously, bringing in its train a routine of pleasant
duties and enjoyments—bringing instead of the
ball, the dance, and the convivial party, the concert of prayer, the evening Bible class, and rehearsal of sucred song.

Time was devoted to mental culture and religious improvement, and that fair blessom grew and
expanded in the genial influence and holy atmosphere of her Christian home. Alyear elapsed, and
again everything in the varied landscape was beautiful with summer.

Again night spread its dark pall over the little

tiful with summer.

Again night spread its dark pall over the little village of M——. All places of business were deserted, the post office was closed, the birds had warbled their vesper melodies and gone to rest in the clustering foliage, all around was solemn and silent, no lights glimmered from out the dwellings

save one.
In the widow's cottage the lamp was not permitted to go out, for there beside the couch of languishing and pain were kindly vigils kept through the lone watches of the night. Soft zephyrs, perfumed with fragrant flowers, stole in at mephyrs, perfumed with fragrant flowers, stole in at the open window, noiselessly lifted the curtain and floated by as if eager to refresh the dying moments of the young sufferer. The hands on the dial above the mastel indicated the midnight hour, when her eye wandered to its familiar face. "See," she said, "it points to the hour of twelve! The night is far spent, and the day is at hand. I am almost there," she continued, pointing upward her attenuated finger, and a smile of ineffable joy illumined her pale features and radiated her deathillumined her pale features and radiated her death-damp brow; "I shall soon be released, the batdamp brow; "I shall soon be released, the bat-tlements of the upper sanctuary are breaking on my vision—scraphic strains of heavenly music are wafted to my ears, and ere the morning's dawn I shall have entered upon that day that knows no night. No, no night is there! no sickness, no death in that land of peace and felicity. Mother, weep not that I am going first. Thy prayer is answered—I am saved. Let me die, for I shall live again-live forever, live with the ransomed ones in

An hour or two later, a brief struggle with th enemy of all earth's children was endured, and Annie's pure spirit passed in through the portals of light to endless day.

" No night is there ! "-the sun of love is beaming Upon the happy denizens of heaven; Its pure effulgence from God's presence streaming, Shines even on the hosts of the forgiven. " No night is there ! " for want and pain are ended

Sin and temptation they shall know no more; And unbelief, with all that God offended, Departed as they left the mortal shore. No night is there ! " for none shall know the anguish

Of separation or estrangement keen; Under the Lord's chastisement none shall languish, For there his glorious face unveiled is seen. Gurleyville, Conn.

Andies.

For the Herald and Journal.

PIOUS FEMALES. In advancing the cause of Christianity in the In advancing the cause of Christianity in the world there is one class of agents whom the grace and providence of God has called forth, and largely employed; whose services, though of a subordinate kind, are of the most substantial value, and merit a more distinct and prominent record than they generally obtain. In the early ages of the Christian church PIOUS FEMALES provided the windster of heavility for transling expendicity. rights of hospitality for traveling evangelists; they instructed persons of their own sex in the truths and duties of Christianity. As deaconesses they served the several churches to which they bethey served the several churches to which they belonged, both in temporal and spiritual things; and in various ways "helped" even the apostles in the propagation of the gospel, and in the building up of believers. They were not employed as public teachers, but they were not forbidden to assist in giving correct theological knowledge even to a preacher when he was found to entertain description views of divine truth. fective views of divine truth. PRISCILLA united with her husband in teaching the eloquent Apol-Los "the way of the Lord more perfectly" than he had previously known it; and thus both the church and the world enjoyed the benefit of her

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN. New England history mentions the names of few women. Rose Standish, Dorothy Bradford, Anne Eliot, Arabella Johnson, Anna Hutchinson, Mary Dyer, Anne Bradstreet, and Mary Rowland son, these and a few others have been preserved. But we are not to forget the thousands besides, who left the security and comfort of homes in England to brave the stormy ocean, to land on

those bleak, wild shores, to front the miseries and trials of pioneer life, and sink into untimely graves, as so many did. These were the martyrs who laid down their lives for freedom and for us;

trials of pioneer life, and sink into untimely graves, as so many did. These were the martyrs who laid down their lives for freedom and for us; to them, therefore, let us uncover our heads.

The women of New England were truly helps meet for the men; they bore fully their share of labors and trials; they were the housewives, spinners and weavers, tailors, nurses and doctors of New England; they were dairy-maids and cooks, as well as friends and sweethearts, "in the good o'd colony times." They kept the gardens where beds of herbs ripened "for sickness," where roses and hollyhocks opened for beauty. They studied the weather and the almanac, and were wise to predict that if the moon's horns dipped, we should have rain. If the moon changed on Friday, it would rain on Sunday. But the weather went its way then as now, and the best signs often failed. In New England, women were never made the slaves or inferiors of men; they were co-equal in social life, and held a position superior to that held by them in England. Society did not then, however, recognize their political rights, and it does not yet, there or elsewhere; their right to own property is now generally allowed.

There were few books in New England once, and

property is now generally allowed.

There were few books in New England once, and

spoke of Diusning and the spoke of the New England records tell us how Hanniel Bosworth's daughter was fined five shillings for wearing silk) that brocades rustled then as finely as they do now, that hoops amplified the lower parts, and that stays made strange work with the bodies of women; and we also know that some deacons' wives were as bad as any others.

The high tone and godly intent of the first planters fell off, and was bitterly lamented by some, and at large in "Old Men's Tears for their own Declensions."

MR. GOUGH'S CONVERTS.

The following incident (authorship to us unknown) will interest and impress the mind of the young:—

Mr. Gough, among other places, lectured at Chatham, and all classes were anxious to hear his eloquent oration. A gentleman in the neighborhood had a good, but drinking servant—and calling to the stand, said—

"Robert, you suit me to a T, but your frequent intoxication determines me to get rid of you.

some, and at large in "Old Men's Tears for their own Declensions."

"What is become of the primitive zeal, piety, and holy heat!" he asks. "Their daily care of reading and instructing their families from the Scriptures, their strict keeping of Sabbaths, their charity and bowels to each other? alas! alas! and if you and Mary like to go and hear him, there are tickets; and if he convinces you of the evils of drinking, and your ability to labor without, obey him and become a member of the teed to all the stand, said—
"Robert, you suit me to a T, but your frequent intoxication determines me to get rid of you. Now Mr. Gough is going to lecture at Chatham, and if you and Mary like to go and hear him, there are tickets; and if he convinces you of the evils of drinking, and your ability to labor without, obey him and become a member of the teed to all second intoxication determines me to get rid of you. Now Mr. Gough is going to lecture at Chatham, and if you and Mary like to go and hear him, there are tickets; and if he convinces you of the evils of drinking, and your ability to labor without, obey him and become a member of the teed to all will try you then."

The man and his fellow-servant heard him, and both signed the pledge. The gentleman retained the man's services, and a year rolled on—and on the anniversary of his deliverance from the thral-dom of strong drink, the master said:

"Robert, you suit me to a T, but your frequent intoxication determines me to get rid of you.
Now Mr. Gough is going to lecture at Chatham, and if you and Mary like to go and hear him, there are tickets; and if he convinces you of the evils of drinking, and your ability to labor without, obey him and your ability to labor without, obe veil, showing their power on the head, because of the holy angels, turned into powdered foretops and you when you entered my service? top-gallant's attire, not becoming the Christian, but the comedian assembly, not the church, but the stage play, where the devil sits regent in his dominion." To that pass had the people come in the year of our Lord 1691—and no woman could the year of our Lord 1691—and no woman could

The voice of love, too, was heard in New Eng-

his wife as follows:

"She exceeded all persons that ever I saw, in a most serene, pleasant and excellent temper and disposition, which rendered her very agreeable and lovely to me, and all that were acquainted with her. I lived with her in the house near eleven years, and she was my wife almost nine, and I never once saw her in any unpleasant temper.

"Thank you, sir. And this is my savings barbook."

"Ah, then, you have saved money beside?"

"Yes sir, and so has Mary."

"Yes sir, I have reason to bless God for Mary." cce saw her in any unpleasant tem "Indeed, I took great pleasure in pleasing her in everything which I thought I conveniently could; and if she erred in anything of that nature

"I was all love, and she was all delight;

Let me run back to seasons past; Ah! flowery days when first she charmed my sight But roses will not always last."

Eliott's N. E. History.

Children.

For the Herald and Journal. BE NOT AFRAID.

That was a sad day, many, many years ago when the little daughter of Jairus, the proud

Tuler of the synagogue, is lay dying.

The angel death, unawed by the gildings of pomp, and unmoved by a mother's tears and a father's grief, had on noiseless wing drawn nearer and nearer still, and folded beneath the shadow of

and although he may not give you again to your friends, he will whisper to your heart, "Be not afraid." That voice will make the dark valley restraid. That voice will make the dark valley re-sound with songs of praise, and gild every object with heavenly light. Such is the power of our holy religion; and never does it seem so beautiful as when it enters the heart of a child, and they

Sheltered in the arms of Jesus, Safe retreat: Shall it be long, dear Saviour ere I come? Plymouth, N. H. ALMA MATER.

A COURAGEOUS BOY.

In the district of Ebbow Vale, Monmouthshire, where are numerous lines of railway for the removal of the produce of the mines, a boy, who is a member of one of the Bands of Hope, had the misfortune to have his leg crushed not long ago, by the engine, as it passed through the valley. His screams brought some men to his assistance, who conveyed him home. The doctor came, and he found it necessary to remove the injured limb. In order to nerve the youthful sufferer to bear the pain, he was told that he should have some brandy, but the courageous lad nobly said, 'No, thank you, I want none, nor will I have any if both my legs come off."

This instance of moral courage under severe suffering is both pleasing and encouraging, as an instance of what is doing, and may yet be done, amongst the young, and thereby prove the truth of the statement contained in the best of books, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."—

Hope Review.

"BUY THE TRUTH, AND SELL IT NOT."

There were few books in New England once, and women got knowledge by word of mouth; they do it still. There seems to have existed a surprising and unnatural developement of that peculiar and delightful organ—the tongue; for we find included in the earliest and most important laws in Shode Island and other colonies, this one: "It is ordered, common scolds 'shall be punished by the Ducking Stoole."

We can only infer, that there were women then who were a public nuisance, and are lost in won-We can only infer, that there were women then who were a public nuisance, and are lost in wonder; the historian commends the fact to the notice of those who are regretting that they do not live in those good old times."

Young, unmarried women, however beautiful or accomplished, were known under the singular generic name of "gals," and it is yet a common title. It seems to be a corruption of the word girl, and a singularly inveterate one. Fathers were in the habit of saying "my gals"—and sweethearts spoke of blushing maidens in the same way as "my gal." It certainly fails to impress one in this day as elegant or necessary.

Temperance.

"Robert, how much beer did I agree to allow

"A pint per day," said the man.
"And did you become intoxicated on one pint

sides."
"Well, if your beer cost two pence each day, land, whispering even among the clergy—tenderly and quaintly.

Minister Clapp, in his private diary, speaks of lings and eight pence per month; two pound twelve shillings and eight pence per year—there is that in addition to your wages." addition to your wages."
"Thank you, sir. And this is my savings bank

"Yes sir, I have reason to bless God for Mr. At the same time there came a minister of the At the same time there came a minister of the gospel many miles to hear the eloquent orator, and will and if she erred in anything of that nature it was sometimes in not insisting upon her own inclination so much as a wife may modestly do."

When she died, he mourned for her sincerely, and in his diary is a copy of verses from Dr. Watts, full of tenderness and love. A single verse is: the agitated tones of apprehension in his bosom could not be stilled; he therefore signed the pledge himself, and took an early opportunity of inviting his son down to him. He wept when he saw him, and still deeper was his sorrow when he learned the love the youth had imbibed for ale. Looking at him with deep emotion he said:

at him with deep emotion he said:
"Charles, you must never touch that seductive
liquor again—for you have suffered deeply in my
mind; and your preservation in the future depends
on your abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Sign the temperance pledge."

The youth was deeply affected, confessed the power of the liquor over him, readily listened to the father, signed the pledge, and they this day

walk happily together. LET US ALONE AND MIND YOUR OWN

pomp, and unmoved by a mother's tears and a father's grief, had on noiseless wing drawn nearer and nearer still, and folded beneath the shadow of that silent wing the gentle spirit of the ruler's little daughter. As the soft, celestial breath trembled on the pale lips of the dying child, the parents thought of one who even then could restore their treasure. As their last hope, the father went forth to seek the lowly Nazarene. Gladly he fell at the feet of Jesus, and told him all, and entreated him to come and lay his hands on the little one, that she might be healed and live. See here the willingness of our kind Redeemer to bless all who believe in him. No sooner had he made known his wish, than Jesus was ready to go with him. As they went they were met by one from the ruler's house, who told them the child was dead, and asked, Why trouble the Master any further? But Jesus turned to the father and said, "Be not afraid, only believe."

I seem to see her now, beautiful as a stricken lily, on her white bed, amid the weepers. So lifelike the smile, on her sweet face so lovely, it seemed to whisper of a returning of the gentle spirit. What a touching manifestation of love and power. Of all the Saviour's compassionate acts, I have ever thought this the most beautiful. He drew near, looked upon her, took her by the hand, spoke to her young heart; this same Jesus lives.

Joy to the young heart; this same Jesus lives. Joy to the young heart; this same Jesus lives, and to wany all fall at this feet and love him now. In reply to this exhortation of liquor dealers, Joy to the young heart; this same Jesus lives, and we may all fall at his feet and love him now. Children, his eye is always upon you, and speaks often to your hearts.

Give him your hearts; and should death take you from those you love on earth, a kind Saviour will draw near and take your little hands in his;

Agricultural.

as when it enters the heart of a child, and they that have seen out few years kneel devout worshipers at the feet of Jesus.

Methinks angels pure and bright pause in their heaven-taught song, and hush the soft music of their snowy wings to listen. And then more glad, more sweetly their songs repeat. 'Tis a Father's hand that paints each fair flower that springs up in your path, and the sweet music of the singing birds to which you so often delight to listen is given by his love, that their soft melody may cheer your hearts and learn your lips the praise of your Creator. In all this he says, "Be not afraid," but love me, and I will be to you a father, and you shall be my little children.

BRIMSTONE FOR CROWS.

The scare crow season is at hand. In the course of the coming thirty days what lots of images will seart up in our corn fields. The human figure will be portrayed in all sorts of postures, costumes and and colors,—some will be headless and some with no coats at all, and yet they will all be armed with something with which to kill the crow. They may die "a lar fing" as Sam Slick says, for we can see no other way by which they can affect them in the least. In addition to the old clothes statuary which will throng the the old clothes statuary which will throng the corn fields, we shall see the results of a great deal of Yankee ingenuity. Some fields will be surrounded with yarn enough to make stockings for half-adozen barefooted beggars. Some will have strips of eadar or bass-wood bark strung like telegraph wires from pole to pole. Poles will also be placed around

MR. EDITOR:—It has been repeatedly stated in agricultural papers, that, in the potato crop, light seeding is to be preferred; that four eyes to the hill are sufficient. To determine the truth of this statement the following method was adopted. After the vines were somewhat advanced, but before the tubers were set, three adjacent rows were thinned out so as to have in the first row four stems, in the second five, and in the third six. The fourth row was left as planted and extended an average of was left as planted, and contained an average of about seven stems to the hill. Twelve hills in each defend his rights at whatever cost, against the centre of the hills are defend his rights at whatever cost, against the centre of the New Years row were taken for the experiment, and at digging the product of each row was weighed. The following is the result :

There was no perceptible difference in the pro-ortion of small potatoes.

portion of small potatoes.

RECOND EXPERIMENT.

The second experiment was made to test the value of ashes in the cultivation of potatoes. The ashes were applied to the whole piece with the exception of two rows. A common table spoonful was thrown upon each hill immediately after planting. The produce, by weight, of twenty hills under each mode of treatment, was as follows:

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**The second experiment was made to test the value of ashes in the cultivation of potatoes. The ashes were applied to the whole piece with the exception of two rows. A common table spoonful was thrown upon each hill immediately after planting out the bottle of what she supposed to be Dalley's Pain Extractor, proceeded to rub the afflicted husband's legs and feet with the magical and the good fortune to have an excellent wife, who is ever prompt in applying the usual remediates to arrest the vexatious pains of this treacherous complaint, went home one evening last week suffering greatly from his old "misery." His zealous will immediately after planting out the bottle of what she supposed to be Dalley's Pain Extractor, proceeded to rub the afflicted husband's legs and feet with the magical and the good fortune to have an excellent wife, who is ever prompt in applying the usual remediates to arrest the vexatious pains of this treacherous complaint, went home one evening last week suffering greatly from his old "misery." His zealous will immediately after planting out the bottle of what she supposed to be Dalley's Pain Extractor, proceeded to rub the afflict and the product of the pro ing. The produce, by weight, of twenty hills under each mode of treatment, was as follows:

20 hills with ashes, 20 hills without ashes, 35 1-2 lbs. 27 1-2 " 7 2-4, or 27 per cent. A single experiment is not sufficient to establish a single experiment is not sufficient to establish a principle in farming. But the result of the experiment with ashes (unleached) seems to be worth the consideration of farmers.

The "women folks" think that the readers of the

Farmer ought to be made acquainted with what they suppose to be a new, and are well satisfied is an improved method, of stewing apples (green.)
The new method is this. Instead of stewing the apples in a metalic vessel, put them into an earthen dish and place the dish in the steamer. The disagreeable metalic taste and the danger of burning are thus avoided.
Stephentown, N. Y. -N. E. Farmer.

Miscellany.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. DEDICATED TO MRS. H. B. STOWE,

BY REV. G. TAYLOR. Where is the invention Of this growing age, Claiming the attention Of Statesman, Priest, or Sage, In the many "Railways" Through the nations found. Equal to the Yankees' "Railway Underground?"

No one hears the "whistle." Or noises of the cars : While negroes fly to freedom, Beyond the STRIPES AND STARS. On the Southern Lines, Stand the Railway Stations: Negroes get Free Tickets.

While on the Plantations: For them, their wives, and children, " First-class cars are found. While they ride to Freedom, By Railway Underground.

No one hears the "whistle," &c Masters, in the morning. Furiously rage; Cursing the invention Of this knowing age :-Order out the blood-hounds,

Swear they'll bring them back :-Dogs return exhausted :-Cannot find the "Track." No one hears the "whistle." &c. In the "Dismal Swamp," Defying penetration,

Conductor STOWE says, "Dred" Built a Railway Station. "Harry" and "Lizette," "Old Tiff." his "Little Peytons." "Mille," and many more, Got Tickets of the "Claytons,"

No one hears the "whistle," &c. Wrath of Southern Planters Furiously burns-Gainst teaching, printing, preaching; 'Gainst every body turns ;-Swearing Black and White,

North and South must be (To save the precious Union) Reduced to Slavery. No one hears the "whistle," &c.

Travel is increasing; Build a double track ; Cars and Engines wanted; They come, we have no lack. "Clear the track" of loafers ; See that crowded car .-Thousands passing yearly ;-"Stock is more than par.

No one hears the "whistle." &c. Southern tyrants startled. In the "Old Dominion." Tremble while they hear Public opinion.

Like ten thousand thunders, Northern voices spoke, Let not Whites or Niggers Wear the tyrant's yoke ! "Down South," they hear this whistle; These noises of the Cars : Loud proclaiming Freedom

Beneath our STRIPES AND STARS! THE MONKEY AND THE HAWK.

The cook of a French nobleman, whose chateau is in the south of France, had a monkey, which was allowed the free range of the kitchen, and which was so intelligent that by pretty severe training its natural propensity to mischief had been subdued, and it was even taught to perform certain useful services, such as plucking fowls, for instance, at which it was uncommonly expert. One fine morning, a pair of partridges was given to it to pluck. The monkey took them to an open window of the The monkey took them to an open window of the kitchen, which looked directly upon the park, and went to work with great diligence. He soon finished one, which he laid on the outer ledge of the window, and then went quietly on with the other.

shed one, which he laid on the outer ledge of the window, and then went quietly on with the other. A hawk, which had been watching his proceedings from a neighboring tree, darted down upon the plucked partridge, and in a minute was up in the tree again, greedily devouring his prey.

The consternation of the monkey at this untoward adventure may be easily imagined. He knew he should be severely whipped for losing it. He hopped about in great distrees for some minutes, when suddenly a bright thought struck him. Seizing the remaining partridge, he went to work with great energy, and stripped off the feathers. He then laid it on the ledge, just where he placed the other, and closing one of the shutters, concealed himself behind it. The hawk, which by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge, but hardly had his claw touched the bird, when monkey sprung upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was instantly wrung, and the monkey, with a triumphant chuckle, proceeded to strip off the feathers. This done, he carried the two picked fowls to his master, with a confident and self-exicated in which searns and those aged parents and that circle of brothers and sisters feel deeply and mourn sadly, though hopefully, the loss that has come upon the the shutch of which she was a member, with a confident and self-exicated in Malden 23d inst., aged 25 years.

Sister Haven, died in Malden 23d inst., aged 25 years.

Sister Haven was favored with sources of religious influences from her earliest susceptibility to them, and at the early age of seven years became and at the early age of seven years became and earliest susceptibility to them, and at the early age of seven years became enjoyed that blessed estate. Soon after this she eagle devoted, and highly useful member till she was called to her heavenly home. In the Christian family, of which she was a member, she at the carries of the feathers. This done is a few to a constant and the early age of seven years became engly and ever after s done, he carried the two picked fowls to his master, though hopefully, the loss that has come upon with a confident and self-satisfied air, which seem them. In the church of which she was a member

acre from their ravages. We presume the reason of this is that by the heat and action of the ashes, the sulphur becomes changed so as to throw out sulphurous fumes which give the crows a hint of the doom of all thieves, and they quit.—Maine Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS OF THE POTATO CROP.

Mr. Editor:—It has been repeatedly stated in agricultural papers, that, in the potato crop, light seeding is to be preferred; that four eyes to the hill are sufficient. To determine the truth of this statement the following method was adopted. After the vines were somewhat advanced, but before the tubers were set, three adjacent rows were thinned out so as to have in the first row four stems, in the second five, and in the third six. The fourth row was left as planted, and contained an average of too must, as his fathers did, jealously and persis-

tralizing tendencies of place-hunters and the Na-tional Executive.—Editor N. E. History.

THE WRONG LEG. A gentleman of this city, who had the bad fortune to be troubled with rheumatism in the legs, and the good fortune to have an excellent wife,

band signined his great renet, remarking, also, that a good wife was really an inestimable blessing. "And, by-the-by, my dear," continued the affectionate spouse, "I see you have been varnishing the legs of this old furniture; they have needed it for so long a time."

"What put that into your head?" asked the good wife.

good wife.

"Why can't I smell! I must certainly have a bad cold if I could escape that rather strong odor of copal varnish which pervades the room."

"You are mistaken; I have not opened the varnish bottle to day."

At this the husband, happening to cast his eyes

down to his kneeling wife, who was still rubbing his extremities, was astonished and horrified at the spectacle they presented. They were of a beautiful mahogany color, so brightly polished that he could see his own startled countenance as distinctly in them as in a looking-glass. Seizing the bottle of magical clixir, what was his horror to discover that it was labelled "copal varnish!"

This explained the oder and established an income This explained the odor, and established an important fact for medical practice, that the best cure for rheumatism is a thick coat of copal varnish. We had heard the same remedy employed in cases of cholera, to arrest perspiration, but this is the first case we have ever known of its being

found as effective in restoring the damaged legs of men as those of tables and sideboards.—Cincinnati Enquirer. CATCHING THE OSTRICH. The most ingenious plan of beguiling the os-trich to its destruction, is that practised among the bushmen in Africa: A kind of flat double cushion is stuffed with straw, and formed into something like a saddle. All except the under part of this is covered over with feathers, attached to small pegs, and made so as to resemble the bird. The head and neck of an ostrich are stuffed, and a small rod introduced. The bushman intended to small rod introduced. The business intended to attack the game, whitens his legs with any substance he can procure. He places the feathered saddle on his shoulders, takes the bottom part of the neck in his right hand, and his bow and poisoned arrow in his left. Such as the author has seen were most perfect mimics of the ostrich, and at a few hundred yards' distance it is not possible for the eye to detect the fraud. This "human" bird appears to pick away at the verdure, turning the head as if to keep a sharp look out, shakes his feathers, now walks and then trots un-til he gets within a bow shot; and when the flock The male ostriches will on some occasions give chase to the strange bird, when he tries to clude them, in a way to prevent them from catching his scent; for when once they do, the spell is broken Should one happen to get too near him in pursuit

saddle, to avoid a stroke from a wing, whice would lay him prostrate.

he has only to run to windward, or throw off hi

SHARPENING EDGE TOOLS. We translate the following from a German Scient tific Journal, for the benefit of our mechanics and agricultural laborers: "It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor, is to put it for half an hour in water, to which has en added one twentieth of its weight of muriation or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained. Of late, this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman at the beginning of his noon spell, or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water, acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption with water, acidined as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting, which moreover speedily wears on the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated, would be found specially advantageous for sickles and seythes."—Mark advantageous for sickles and scythes." Lane Express.

INSECTS FOR MEDICINES.

Insects once occupied a place as high as herbs in the medical world. To take a wood louse or millepedes, perhaps, alive, and conveniently self-rolled for the occasion, was as common as to take a vegetable pill. Five gnats were administered with as much confidence as three grains of calomel. In an alarming fit of colic, no visitor with a drachm of perpermint could have been more cordially welcomed or swallowed than a lady-bird. Fly-water was eye-water, and even that water shunning monster, Hydrophobia, was urged to lap aqua pura by the administration of a dry cockchaffer. Like other dogs and drugs, these have all had their day in the world of medicine, but have left behind them that salutary biter, the Cantharides, or Spanish flies of Europe, and the Melac Chicorei, used by natives of the Celestial Empire for the same purpose of drawing off terrestrial humors.—Episodes of Insect Life.

POLITICAL PREACHING .- " It is no part of the duty of a clergyman to preach upon subjects purely political, but it is not therefore his duty to avoid religious subjects which have been distorted into political subjects, especially when the consequence of that distortion is a general state of error and of passion."—Sidney Smith.

Biographical.

with a condent and self-satisfied air, which seemed to say, "Here are two birds, sir; just what you gave me." What the cook said, on finding one of the partridges converted into a hawk, is more than we are able to tell.

them. In the church of which she was a make a make a property of the charge of all her duties. Though ever delicate in the lath she was seldom absent from the choir where she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God—from the she was sellowed to sing the praises of God—from the she loved to sing the praises of God she loved to sing the praises of God—from the Sabbath School where she was most successful in PROGRESS.

leading her young charge to the Saviour, or from social meetings in which she ever delighted. Her social meetings in which she ever delighted. Her last sickness was protracted, and she suffered much; No—we look at the present of New England, and do not regret the past, however full of promise it may have been. Good morals, and good manners, and good living have steadily grown with her growth, and are now common there, and strong. Gross crimes against nature are no longer known; drunkenness, with poverty and its army of evils and vices, has almost disappeard. Comfort is universal, and the homes of the workmen are musical with the voices of civilized children, in harmony with the strings of the piano or guitar. The commonest houses are painted, and carpeted floors welform the soft tread of their owners; the rose-bush and honey-suckle bloom in the door-yard, where once was the pig-pen or wood-pile; the time of

proached the verge of life, until she fell asleep; proached the verge of the, tath she led asker, and with tears for our loss, mingled with gladness for her gain, we laid her weary body where it rests sweetly, while her happy spirit helps to swell the song in heaven.

Malden, May 30, 1857. L. R. THAYER.

Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. H. MILLER, died in Rindge, N. H., Feb. 25th, aged 39 years.
Her conversion was the fruit of faithful Sunday
School efforts in New York in 1839. Her genuine experience, consistent Christian life, and ardent attachment to all the institutions of the M. E. Church, rendered her a worthy and highly es-teemed member. Her kindness to God's servants

In early life he gave his heart to God, and connected himself with the Freewill Baptist Church; and some sixteen years afterwards he became connected with the Methodist E. Church, in which he remained a worthy member, acting well his part until he was called home, to join with those who had gone before, and to dwell with his Saviour whom he loved. He left a companion and one child in this place, and a father and sister elsewhere. His record is on high. ISAAC LORD.

TO PURCHASERS OF CARPETING. The Sub-cribers inform their friends and the public that they have in Store, a most complete Assortment of ENGLISH and AMERICAN CARPETING, for Spring Sales. Wiltons, Medallions, Velvets, Tapestries, Brussels, Three Ply, Ridderminsters, &c. Also, PalNITED FLOOR CLOTHS, STRAW AND COCOA MATTINGS.

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We would call the attention of societies who are about building or repairing Churches, &c., to our excellent improvement in a material for the Interior Decorations of decoration is extensively used, and it has given the atmost antisfaction in every instance. It has not qual in use: it is far superior to water colors, or gaudy bar-room paper, which is sometimes used; it is free from oil, wax, lead, spirits, glue, &c; it is entirely water-proof, so if by accident the roof should leak, the material will prevent the paiving from discoloration, until such time as it can be repaired. The decoration can be washed in the most thorough manner, without producing discoloration to the painting. The mode of decorating is far superior to water colors, (the old method.) which will not bear the least particle of dampuess, or water, without ut erly destroying it.

Societies who are contemplating building or repairing, would do well to examine specimens of this new invention, if they consider durability an object. Walls painted in Fresco with our composition, are warranted to lust as long as the wall stands, without repair, further than washing. Perspectives, Cornices, Moldings, &c., painted for less than one half the same would cost in plaster, and are far more durable. We have plans in all styles and at all prices, which cannot help but suit; and we do by far the most extensive business in the United States. From many years' experience as a Church Decorator, modeling, and refitting, I am all says prepared to give advice to those who may need it. Plans for the remodeling of Churches, on the most approved plan, drawn with economy and dispatch.

Specimens of this work may be seen in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th Street, New York; new M. E. Church. Bristol, R. I.; M. E. Chapel. Washington, D. C.; new Ches. Persons can have plans and circulars sent to their address, by addressing J. STANLEY D'ORSAY, Artist, and Inventor of Water-proof Fresco, 550 Broadway, New York City.

PHE HERO

New York City.

March 18

March 18

March 18

THE HEROINES OF METHODISM; Or, ren and luk Sk-tches of the alothers of the Church By Rev. G. Coles. 12mo., with two Steel Engravings. This is a beantiful volume. filled with interesting rending, prepared with the rkill and labor of its well-known author. I vol. 12mo., 336 pp. Price 90 cents.

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The HISTORY OF THE DISCIPLINE will be ready in a few days. It has been revised with great care, and brought to the present day. Price, eventy-five cents.

New England Methodist Depository,

May 20

Sunday School. DEPARTMENT. We were never by their pepared to supply Sunday School books and requise than at the present item. In view of the spring demand in this line of business, we have prepared a large stock, not only of new books, but of revised and newly illustrated volumes of the Youth's Library, so the week of the spring demand in this line of business, we have prepared a large stock, not only of new books, but of revised and newly illustrated volumes of the Youth's Library, so the week of the spring demand in this line of business, we have prepared a large stock, not only of new books, but of revised and newly illustrated volumes of the Youth's Library, so the spring demand in this line of business, we have prepared a large stock, not only of new books, but of revised and newly illustrated volumes of the Youth's Library, so the spring demand in this line of business, we have prepared a large stock, not only of new books, but of revised and newly illustrated volumes of the Youth's Library, so the spring demand in this line of business, we have prepared a large stock, not only of new books, and requised and set servised and newly illustrated volumes of the Youth's Library, so the spring demand in this line of business, we have prepared a large stock,

MINISTERING CHILDREN. A beautiful MINISTERING CHILDREN. A beautiful Mr. Impre lomo. volume of 542 pages. Price 90 cents. Mr. Wise speaks of it thus in his preface to this edition:— "This book is suited to charm and benefit all classes of readers. It is so simple a child may understand it, and so full of pathos, beauty, and instruction, that an adult may find intense delight and spiritual profit from its period. * * * Consident that this book about ministering children will be itself a 'ministering angel' to its readers, we commend it to the attention and patronage of all who love a pure and healthy religious literature."

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ompany, or forwarded by man, a company, or forwarded by man, a M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,
Thos. A. Dexter.
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March 1 ly

A NEW AND DEEPLY INTERESTING HIG-INS & PERKINPINE, of Philadelphia, will publish early in June, "Tauwph or Taura and Letters from the Centinent." By Rev. Jas. Caughey. With an Introcucion by Rev. Joseph Castle, A. M. The work will contain a life-like portrait of the author, engraved on steel by the distinguished artist, T. B. Welch, Eq. Orders are solicited. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

All welch, Eq. May 27

DR. LAROOKAH'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PULMONIC SYRUP is warranted to cure Consumption in all curable cases; I to 2 bottles will cure the worst of Colds; I to 3 bottles, the hardest Cough; 2 bottles the Whooping Cough; 6 to 10 bottles, the Ashma; 4 to 8 bottles, Bronchitis; I bottle will cure the croup; 6 to 8 bottles, Consumption; 3 to 5 bottles, Catarrh. See directious on label. Si per bottle. This medicine injures no one, and greatly benefits those who use it.

Prepared by SEVERY & INGALLS, Melrose, Mass. Doe 3

CHOICE FARM LANDS FOR SALE. The Illinois Central R. R. Company is now prepared to sell about 1,000,000 acres of CHOICE FARMING LANDS in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from Northeast and Northwest, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those paralless of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the sir is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

B'utuminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at \$2\$ to \$5\$ per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in 2.3 4 5 and 6 years after date and are required to improve one to the annually for five years so as to have one-half the land under cultivation, at the end of the time.

Competent Surveyers, will accompany those who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and aid them in making relections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

Sectional Mars will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in Postage Stamps, and Books or Pamphlets, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Raifroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, etc.,—or any other information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German accessed to Land Commissioner of the Hillinois Central R. R. Co. Office in Illinois Central Raifroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois.

April 15

April 15

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing that paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Chrizt, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. The profits that accrue, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and East Maine Conferences.

1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at \$1.50 per year, invariably in advance.

2. All Traveling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Agent, at Boston.

4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other

SAMUEL TWOMBLY, ARCHITECT, will secute Architectural Designs for every variety of matters involving facts, must be accompanied with o execute Architectural Designs for every variety of buildings, public and private.

Special attention given to Churches, School-houses, Banks Halls, etc. Office, 46 Court Street, (Corner of Tremont) Boston. Jan 28 tf

Advertisements.

TO THE DEAF—AURICLES. Having sold several hundred pairs of the Auricles within the two years, since they were first presented to the notice of the public, and having received the highest testimonials of their value as an aid to the Deaf, we would again remind those inconvenienced with this troublesome deficiency, that they may be found at 57 Tremont Street, where every opportunity will be afforded to test their value in each case. Persons at a distance will be supplied with a Descriptive Circular by sending a three cent stamp and their address.

B. S. CODMAN & CO., 57 Tremont St., Boston.
May 27

Church, rendered her a worthy and highly esteemed member. Her kindness to God's servants and their families will be cherished with grateful recollections by all that have enjoyed the hospitalities of brother and sister Miller's Christian home. Her last suffering sickness was endured with a patience and holy submission which reflected honor upon the doctrines of the cross. Her end was peace.

S. S. Cummings.

Portsmouth, R. I., May 29.

OLIVER T. Bean, of Wilton, Me., left this world of labor and toil for a happier clime, having passed forty-three years in his probationary state. In early life he gave his heart to God, and connected himself with the Freewill Baptist Church; the subscribers inform their friends and the public that they were in Store, can most complete Assortment of the Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they were in Store, a most complete Assortment of

where. His record is on high. ISAAC LORD.
East Wilton, Me., May 29.

Mrs. Sally Richardson died suddenly. In the night of May 6, at the residence of her son, Jesse Richardson, in Concord, Mass., she died, and no one knew it till morning.

MATTINGS.

As we import our Foreign Carpets, direct from the best manufacturers, we are enabled to offer those who may favor us with a call, the Choicest and Newest Patterns, "at the Lowest Cash Prices!" Parties furnishing houses throughout, will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

283 & 285 Washington St., (a few doors South of winter St.,) Boston.

1y

April 1.

Richardson, in Concord, Mass., she died, and no one knew it till morning.

She became a member of the Methodist Church at Jay Bend, Me., about fifty years ago, and has been a devoted, worthy member since. Her remains were brought to Jay, and buried with her husband and three children, who sleep in hope.

Livermore, May 2.

S. W. PIERCE.

CHURCH DECORATION—D'ORSAY'S WALLEST AND CHURCH DECORATION—D'ORSAY'

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTOND, CONN.
ACQUIRED OF \$2.500 000. Increase of cash assets to the year ending Jan. 31, 1857, \$216.513.000.
Chartered by the Legislaure of Connecticut in 1840, and is now the largest company in the United States. Insurance conducted stitely upon the Mutual System; each policy holder being a member of the Company, and part.cipating in an annual allocation of the dividends of the surplus premiurs, by which each assured derives all the benefits that are accrue from a life insurance, and at the lowest possible rates, being the actual cost—as there are no proprietary members or stockholders to participate in the surplus;—all the capital belonging to the policy holders.
Insurance granted to meet all the contingencies of life which are applicable to insurance.
GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.
Boston Office, 20 State Street.
EDWIN RAY, Agent.
CHARLES G. PUTNAM, M. D., Examining Physician.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826]

BELLS. The Subsoribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, dismeter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells for the East delivered in Springfield or Boston.

Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT. We were never better prepared to supply Sunday School

ing works. We call intrinsia has a face to the property of the control of the con

o, the publications of other houses. Send in and get Catalogue.
May 27 JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. JAMES C. BLAKE, (Late Kittredge & Blakes,) Manufacturer of and Dealer in Parior, Drawing-Room and Enameled Cottage Furniture. Fatent Reclining Chairs, Patent Labrary Step Chairs, Fatent Fortfolio Stands, Fatent Extension Tables, (a very superior article, formerly sold by Mesers. Lawson & Harrington.) Etageres, Book-Cases, Carved Looking-Class Frames, (is every variety of Wood,) etc. etc.

This Department is under the superintendence of Mons.
A. ELIARIS, (formerly of Faris,) whose great experience in the manufacture of Elegant Furniture, enables him to give perfect satisfaction.

Constantly in the Warerooms, for sale, every description.

perfect satisfaction.

Constantly in the Warerooms, for sale, every description of the most fashionable articles of Household Furniture, at reasonable rates, which the public are invited to examine.

MIRRORS. Looking-Glasses in Ornamental or Plain Frames, of Oval and all other shapes, of the most fashionable styles, and of all sizes, at the lowest prices. Particular attention 1s given to this Department. Pure White French Silvered Plates, of extra quality and of all sizes.

of all sizes.

Ladies' Trimmings made to order. Miss Many And Tucker, formerly with Messrs. Lawson & Harrington, will receive orders for Ladies' Trimmings, as heretofore.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT contains the most fashionable styles of Decorative Goods, and is constantly replenished with new importations.

Rosewood, Black Walnut and Mahogany Suites constantly on hand, upholstered in Satins, Brocatels, Plushes, Reps, Hair Cloth, &c. A. large assortment of these goods always in store. Gimps, Pins, Bands, Bordering, etc. Together with a full variety of Rich Lace and Muelin Curtains. Lace and Maslin by the yard, and every description of Drapery Goods.

MR. GEORGE T. BLAKE, who has had many years' experience, has charge of the general arrangement business, and cu patrons will find him prompt in ing to their orders. Nos. 12 to 24 Cornhill, Boston,

Entrance First door on the left from Washington Street
April 1 FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE has the finest Location, the most superbuildings, and the best Patronage of any Seminary in the State. 82260 in advance, pays for Board and Tuition in Common English, per term of 14 weeks. Fail Term begins Aug. 13. For Circulars or Rooms, apply to Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal Fort Edward Institut. New York.

March 11

cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ to \$\frac{2}{2}\$ per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great ferlility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep, and gently solling, their contiguity to this Road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation, to the principal markets North, South East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found; and present the most favorable opportunity, for persons of industrious habits and small means, to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world—and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market, make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates,—as the additions is cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain. &c.

The fille is Perfect—and when the final payments are made, Deeds are executed by the Trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in Fee Simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The prices are from \$6 to \$30; interest only 3 per cent. Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years after date and are required to improve one-t rnt annually for five years so as to have one half the land under cultivation, at the end of th. time.

Competent Surveyers, will accompany those who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and aid them in mak. The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of. tington.
"A novel true to nature, to religion, and true to a wor-

the names of the writers. The names of the writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no misunderstanding.